

DAILY REPORT

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BEIJING REVIEW ON PRC'S 'INDEPENDENT DIPLOMACY'

HK010944 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 4, 24 Jan 83 p 4

["Notes From the Editor's" column by international editor Mu Youlin: "China's Independent Diplomacy"]

[Text] It seems that China is drifting away from the United States and improving its relations with the Soviet Union. Does this mean that China has switched to "equidistant" diplomacy?

China adopts an independent diplomacy. That is to say, we formulate our foreign policy in light of China's specific conditions and in the interest of world peace and China's own national security. China will never tag after any big power or bloc of powers, nor will it succumb to pressure from any big nation. China's foreign policy follows the principle of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding peace. This policy is no temporary expedient; rather, it is based on a long-term, overall strategy.

China has no intention of balancing the scales between the United States and the Soviet Union. We are against whoever seeks hegemony, be it the United States or the Soviet Union.

It is no secret that we oppose U.S. violations of the basic principles regarding Taiwan in the 1979 Sino-U.S. joint communique, as well as the U.S. policy of discrimination against China in economic and trade affairs. In the world arena, we stand against U.S. support of Israel and South Africa in their aggression and expansionism.

It is also well-known that China considers its security threatened by the large number of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian boundaries and that China opposes the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Soviet support of Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

We may emphasize opposition to Soviet hegemonism at one time and censure of U.S. policy at another; we base our position on our judgment of the world situation, rather than on what is called an "equidistant" diplomacy.

Another aim of China's foreign policy is to establish and develop relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which were jointly initiated by China, India and Burma three decades ago. The five principles apply to countries under different social systems, which certainly include the United States and the Soviet Union.

The deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations stems from Soviet hegemonism. Since March 1982, the Kremlin has repeatedly expressed a desire to improve bilateral relations between the two nations. Vice-foreign ministers of both countries have already held a round of talks in Beijing and soon will meet again in Moscow. China hopes that its relations with the Soviet Union will be gradually normalized on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This has to be brought about by deeds rather than by words.

Incidentally, the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations is by no means directed against any other country.

USSR'S ANDROPOV REJECTS REAGAN SUMMIT PROPOSAL

OW021424 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal put forward in his recent letter to the people of Europe for signing an agreement banning U.S.-Soviet medium-range land-based nuclear missiles.

In an interview with the newspaper PRAVDA here yesterday, Andropov said that "there is nothing new in President Reagan's proposal" and what it is all about is "the same 'zero option' that is patently unacceptable to the Soviet Union." The proposal is to make "the Soviet Union scrap unilaterally all its medium-range missiles, while the United States and its NATO allies would retain all their nuclear weapons of this category," he stressed.

Andropov reiterated his proposal put forward last December, saying that "if things are carried to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, we shall answer this in a due way."

Referring to Reagan's call for a summit with him, Andropov said, "Summit meetings have special significance to resolving complicated problems". But when the U.S. President makes the meeting conditional on the Soviet Union's consent to the "zero option", "this by no means testifies to the seriousness of the American leadership's approach to the whole of this issue," he said.

U.S.-USSR TALKS 'NOT LIKELY TO BE FRUITFUL'

HK020234 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Feb 83 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY commentator: "Difficult Talks"]

[Text] Delegates of the Soviet Union and the United States met again last Thursday in Geneva, starting a new round of talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

The twice weekly negotiations, which began November 30, 1981, and had been recessed since November last year, reopened in an atmosphere of urgency. The negotiations are described as crucial because of the deadline next fall for NATO's deployment of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles in Europe if no agreement can be reached. One side stressed how increasingly pressing the problem of medium-range missiles is becoming. The other called for a speedy breakthrough in the talks. But the stalemate of the year-old negotiations will not be easy to break.

There have been some new developments since the last round of talks, and both parties came to the negotiating table with somewhat changed positions.

The Soviet Union had insisted on an agreement embracing all medium-range arms, including missiles and bombers, and had asked for a balanced reduction. Then the new Soviet leadership put forward a series of new proposals on disarmament. Now it has agreed to discuss reduction of medium-range missiles first and leave the others for a later date.

The Soviet position in the resumed talks boils down to two points: It will reduce its store of medium-range missiles to match the numbers deployed by the British and French, on the condition that the U.S. cancel its plans to send 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles to Europe; and it is ready to "dismantle" some of its missiles and move others outside the range of Western Europe if an agreement is reached.

"Zero Option"

The United States had insisted on its "zero option" proposal, under which the USSR would dismantle all its medium-range missiles in Europe and the U.S. would scrap its deployment plans for new missiles in Europe. But it had to make some positive comments on the new Soviet proposals and has expressed its willingness to explore every possibility to reach an agreement. U.S.-arms negotiator Paul H. Nitze even declared that the U.S. is not locked into the zero option.

This is because some of its West European allies, including Britain and West Germany, had repeatedly called for compromise. Thus it is not impossible that the United States will try to seek some compromise in case the "zero option" proposal is turned down.

But this does not mean that prospects for the renewed negotiations are any brighter than before the Christmas break.

Intense

The root cause of the difficulty lies in the fact that the arms race between the two superpowers is getting more and more intense. It is obvious that the Soviet Union is willing to reduce its store of missiles in Europe in order to force NATO to cancel its deployment plans. But even if it reduces the number of its SS-20's to 162 to match the British and French nuclear systems, it will still enjoy substantial superiority in medium-range missile capability.

The purpose of the United States' "zero option" plan is to eliminate Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles in Europe. Even though it may be forced to discuss some sort of compromise with the Soviet Union, the U.S. will be striving for a reduction on the part of the Soviets and an increase in its own missile stores. Undoubtedly, there will be a lot of bargaining.

The Geneva talks reflect the continuing contention between the two superpowers, each trying to curb the other and develop its own nuclear power. Neither seems to be willing to lose any of the nuclear capability it has built up so far. But beset with internal difficulties economically and politically, they are afraid of a head-on clash and a direct war. Both need negotiations. But such negotiations must inevitably be long and drawn-out and are not likely to be fruitful.

U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR RIVALRY IN EUROPE ANALYZED

OW300627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0001 GMT 27 Jan 83

[News analysis by Ji Zonghe: "The Intensifying Contention for 'Nuclear Superiority' in Europe"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA) -- The United States and the Soviet Union opened their talks in Geneva today on the issue of intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe. According to NATO's original plan, if the Geneva talks cannot reach agreement this year it will begin to deploy 572 Pershing II and land-based cruise missiles in Britain, West Germany, Italy and three other West European countries in December in order to offset the tremendous threat of the more than 600 intermediate-range missiles deployed by the Soviet Union in Europe.

In order to disrupt the West's plan for deploying new missiles and to maintain its "nuclear superiority" in Europe, the Soviet Union has since the end of last year launched a strong "peace offensive" by taking advantage of the wish for a peaceful life of the people of West European countries to promote an "antinuclear movement" directed against the United States and by sowing dissension in the relations between the West European countries and the United States. The Soviet Union proposed toward the end of last November that it was willing to reduce to half its intermediate-range missiles deployed in Europe. Last December, it again proposed to cut back its missiles in Europe to equal the combined total of missiles held by Britain and France. The summit conference of the Warsaw Pact organization on 5 January proposed that a nonaggression treaty be concluded between the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO.

The Soviet delegate to the Geneva nuclear talks disclosed on 11 January that the Soviet Union was considering a cutback of its SS-20 missiles in Europe to a number equal to the combined total of missiles held by Britain and France and the "destruction" of the dismantled missiles. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on 16 January began a 3-day visit to West Germany, pushing this "peace offensive" to an upsurge.

Western countries have made cautious responses to a series of proposals by the Soviet Union. The U.S. President announced that the Soviet proposals "can be considered," but he said that the United States needs to consult with its allies on peace proposals. Britain first "cold-shouldered" such Soviet proposals and then became "interested" in them. West Germany also said that the Soviet proposal should be "carefully studied." However, the stand of various Western countries became "uncompromising" around the time of Gromyko's visit to West Germany.

West German Chancellor Kohl explicitly told Gromyko that West Germany still supports the U.S. "zero option" plan and that if the United States and the Soviet Union cannot reach agreement, West Germany will deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in order to cope with the "unilateral threat" from the Soviet Union. On the day when Gromyko arrived in West Germany, British Prime Minister Thatcher said in a statement that the plan to deploy U.S. missiles should be carried out unless the Soviet Union agrees to dismantle its SS-20 missiles aimed at West Europe. She said that Britain will deploy cruise missiles on its own territory regardless of any protests. West German Foreign Minister Gensher and Italian Foreign Minister Colombo reiterated in Bonn on 19 January that the two countries still supported the "zero option" plan. They regarded this plan as the most effective solution in the East-West talks on missiles in Europe.

West German Chancellor Kohl and French President Mitterrand also indicated that their two countries support the U.S. "zero option" plan. The French president stressed that nuclear deterrence is essential for maintaining the balance of power.

In the face of the West's "uncompromising stand," the Soviet Union has not given any impression of weakness. In answering questions raised by reporters in Bonn on 19 January, Gromyko unequivocally said that "anyhow, the Soviet Union will not accept the so-called 'zero option.'" He even menacingly said: If NATO carries out its missile deployment plan, it means throwing "the whole world into a protracted nuclear confrontation which will cause various consequences."

On 20 January, the day after the Soviet Union made this reaction, Reagan said at a press conference in Washington: The Soviets want to keep enough missiles to destroy all the big population centers in Europe on the one hand and not to let the United States have any deterrent force on the other. "Therefore, we are equally determined to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year as planned."

The above intense activities show that in the new year the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, will not change their basic stands with regard to their contention for nuclear superiority and their rivalry will be acute (article transmitted by XINHUA specially for YANGCHENG WANBAO).

SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ CONTINUES PRC VISIT

Talks With Wu Xueqian

OW021646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz held their first round of talks in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

At the beginning of the talks Wu Xueqian said: I expect that our talks this time will be fruitful [jiang hui qu de cheng guo 1412 2585 0648 1779 2052 2654] and will make a good beginning for future contacts. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that Sino-U.S. relations can continue to grow. We attach great importance to your visit here to hold frank and serious talks [tan shuairan zhen de tao lun 0952 3764 6126 4176 6062 6158] on international and bilateral issues of common interest to our two governments so as to increase mutual understanding between the two sides.

Shultz said: The talks between us are extremely important for myself, President Reagan and the United States. The U.S. Government holds that a solid and enduring relationship should be established between the United States and China.

It is reported that at the first round of talks today the two sides discussed the Middle East, southern Africa and other international issues. Both sides fully presented their views. The talks will be continued.

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were: Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu; Assistant Minister and Director of American and Oceanian Affairs Department Zhu Qizhen; and Zhang Wenjin, who will soon assume the post of Chinese ambassador to the United States. Present at the talks on the U.S. side were: U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul D. Wolfowitz, and Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and spokesman of the State Department John Hughes.

Shultz arrived in Beijing this afternoon for a 4-day visit at the invitation of our government. He is the second secretary of state in the Reagan administration to visit China, following Alexander Haig. Accompanying Shultz on this visit are his wife, Mrs Helena Shultz, and senior officials of the White House, the State Department and the Defense Department. They were greeted at the airport by Minister Wu Xueqian and others.

Feted at Banquet

OW021532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet for U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Mrs. Shultz and their party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In his toast, Wu Xueqian said that Mr. Shultz has come at an important and historic time when the Chinese people are working for the realization of socialist modernization and construction. He said: "The tasks we face in economic development call for an international environment of lasting peace. Whether the world situation is stable has a close bearing on the future of China's modernization programme. We will always pursue an independent foreign policy. In formulating our guidelines and policies in international affairs we will proceed from the fundamental interests of the people of China and world and from our position of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. We will maintain and develop normal relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

"Eleven years ago, the leaders of our two countries, complying with the need of our times and the desire of the people, made an important strategic decision which put an end to over two decades of mutual isolation between our countries. As a positive result of this process, diplomatic relations were established between China and the United States four years ago." Wu Xueqian said: "The normal and good relations between China and the United States are not only in the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world. We attach importance to our relations with the United States and treasure the cumulative achievements over the past decade and more.

"There is no denying that difficulties have occurred and obstacles still exist in the relations between our two countries. The joint communique issued by both sides last August represented an important step towards removing these obstacles. However, that does not mean our relations have since embarked on a smooth path. To ensure the healthy development of our relations in the days to come, further solid efforts are no doubt necessary in order to remove the obstacles and dispel the dark clouds. That is why we attach great importance to the current visit by Mr Shultz."

He said: "After assuming the office of secretary of state, you expressed the desire of learning more about China and forging solid and enduring ties between the United States and China. We appreciate your desire." Wu Xueqian said: "It is my sincere hope that Mr Shultz's talks with us and his meetings with Chinese leaders will contribute positively to promoting our mutual understanding and trust."

Shultz said, "Over a decade ago, our governments set out to build a strong and lasting friendship between our peoples. I am proud to say that I was a member of the President's Cabinet at the time of this historic development. Since then, the relationship between our two nations have been steadily broadened and deepened. Our discussions in the next several days will reflect past accomplishments, current realities and hopes for the future."

He said, "Before I left Washington, President Reagan asked me to reiterate his strong personal commitment to the advancement of United States-China relations, in the interest of both our peoples and for the benefit of all mankind. He believes there is a great need for renewal in the United States-China dialogue -- a need for discussion and enhanced mutual understanding on a host of international and bilateral matters. There is much to be done to advance the United States-China relationship and to promote peaceful progress everywhere."

He said, "The dialogue that we advance here in Beijing this week on issues challenging world peace and prosperity is testimony to the importance of a strong and lasting United States-China relationship." He said, "I look forward to my talks with you and other Chinese leaders in the days ahead. As long as both sides approach these talks in the serious, constructive, responsible manner, our discussions will succeed."

Wu, Shultz Speak at Banquet

OWO21243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said at a dinner welcoming U.S. Secretary of State Shultz this evening that China and the United States should make further solid efforts to remove the obstacles and dispel the dark clouds to ensure the healthy development of Sino-U.S. relations.

In reply, Shultz said that as long as both sides approach these talks in a serious, constructive, responsible manner, the discussions will succeed.

Wu Xueqian said at the beginning of the dinner that difficulties have occurred and obstacles still exist in the relations between the two countries. The joint communique issued by both sides last August represented an important step towards removing these obstacles. "However, that does not mean our relations have since embarked on a smooth path," the foreign minister said.

Wu stressed that normal and good relations between China and the United States are not only in the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world. He said he hoped that Shultz's talks with him and his meetings with Chinese leaders will contribute positively to promoting the mutual understanding and trust of the two sides.

Shultz said his discussions with Chinese leaders in the next several days will reflect past accomplishments, current realities and hopes for the future. He said President Reagan asked him to reiterate his strong personal commitment to the advancement of U.S.-China relations in the interest of the two peoples and for the benefit of all mankind. The President believes there is a great need for renewal in the U.S.-China dialogue -- a need for discussion and enhanced mutual understanding on a host of international and bilateral matters. There is much to be done to advance the U.S.-China relationship and to promote peaceful progress everywhere.

The dialogue this week, he said, is testimony to the importance of a strong and lasting U.S.-China relationship.

Shultz said: "As long as both sides approach these talks in a serious, constructive, responsible manner which the international situation merits and which our predecessors have always brought to the table, our discussions will succeed."

Shultz Meets With Fang Yi

OW031224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 3 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, met here this afternoon with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The two sides exchanged views on the scientific and technological cooperation and transfer of technology between the two countries.

Concludes Talks With Wu

OW031118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 3 (XINHUA) -- The talks between Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, ended here this afternoon.

Sources close to the talks said that they held three rounds of talks for eight hours in the past two days on Sino-U.S. relations and international issues of common concern in a serious and frank manner.

Discussing the bilateral relations, the two men touched on the questions of Taiwan, technical transfers, economic relations and trade, including the question of Chinese textile imports to the United States and the question of cultural and personnel exchanges, sources said.

Wu Xueqian fully presented the positions and views of the Chinese side on the obstacles and questions harmful to the growth of Sino-U.S. relations, especially the question of how to strictly observe the principles contained in the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the joint communique of August 17, 1982.

The two sides also exchanged views and explained their own positions on the issues of the Middle East, southern Africa, the Malvinas Islands, Sino-Soviet relations, U.S.-Soviet relations, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Sources said the talks increased mutual understanding.

BUSH FAVORS 'EVEN-HANDED' MISSILES AGREEMENT

OW021422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn, February 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush said in West Berlin today that the United States is ready to conduct earnest negotiations on the reduction of Euromissiles with the Soviet Union and to sign an "even-handed agreement" with it.

Before leaving West Berlin for the Netherlands, Bush told a press conference that President Reagan is ready to meet with the Soviet leader. He said in his talks with West German leaders he had stressed the U.S. intention to employ all the possibilities of signing an "even-handed agreement". But he also made clear that the best solution is the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Bush said it is no good to sign an agreement which is beneficial to the Western alliance but threatening to Japan and China because a certain amount of the Soviet missiles would be moved to east Russia. He urged the Soviet Union to respond to President Reagan's call for the signing of an agreement to ban all intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl who accompanied Bush in his West Berlin visit said he welcomed President Reagan's readiness to meet the Soviet leader. He also called on the Soviet Union to accept the U.S. proposal on the nuclear issue.

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS' STATEMENT STRESSES USSR FACTOR

OW021653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The fiscal year 1984 U.S. "military posture" statement makes it clear that "in U.S. military planning, the USSR is the most important factor in today's world".

The statement was prepared by the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and made public today.

The Soviet Union's long term and massive commitment to a military buildup, the statement stresses, "constitutes a serious challenge to the United States and its allies and friends" and "presents the West with formidable conventional and nuclear warfare threats."

The statement uses a series of figures and charts to show that the Soviet Union now "enjoys significant advantages in certain measures of nuclear forces", and during the 1970s, the Warsaw Pact increased its advantage over NATO in conventional force capability.

The U.S. has been carrying on a program to modernize its military forces across the board, and, while the "highest priority" is modernization of the strategic nuclear force, Western collective defense efforts must continue to focus on conventional forces. Because, "as U.S. superiority in nuclear forces declined over the past decade, the deterrent responsibilities of our conventional forces increased correspondingly", it stresses.

While a direct confrontation is not excluded, the statement notes, the rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union "focuses to a large degree on the less-developed countries, many of which are resource rich." It says the Middle East-Southwest Asia area is "one of the most volatile and potentially dangerous for U.S. and allied vital interests." A number of initiatives have been undertaken to enhance the U.S. capability to deploy and sustain forces there, and "the prospect of actual combat with the U.S. and its allies may be the ultimate deterrent to Soviet aggression," it notes.

The statement describes the Pacific area as "a focal point of U.S. interests" because of its resources, political influence, and location. To counter the growing Soviet military threat to this area, it stresses that Japanese cooperation is an "essential component of U.S. strategy for Asia." It also pledges to continue long-standing defense ties with the Philippines and Thailand and to seek to strengthen the military capabilities of the other members of the ASEAN nations.

The statement vows to continue the efforts in building more effective U.S. fighting forces "to serve notice that the U.S. intends to meet its security challenges."

'CRISIS' OF U.S. FARM SURPLUS VS. HUNGER NOTED

HK310709 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by reporter Zhang Liang [1728 0081]: "The Crisis of Farm 'Surplus' and the Phenomenon of Hunger"]

[Text] Late last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture held a symposium on "agricultural prospects." The meeting held that the greatest problem facing U.S. agriculture at present was the "disaster caused by the bumper harvest." At the same time, however, thousands upon thousands of poor people in the United States depend on food stamps and the alms of charity institutions to support themselves.

The United States is the biggest agricultural producing country and farm produce exporting country in the world. In the 1970's the tense relationship between supply and demand in the international grain market greatly stimulated U.S. agricultural development. Total grain output increased from 205 million tons in 1969 to 303 million tons in 1979. At the same time exports of farm produce also increased by nearly 200 percent. Since the beginning of the 1980's the United States has again reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture for 3 years running. However, due to economic recession in the Western world, domestic food consumption has dropped and the international grain market is weak. This has resulted in a big farm "surplus" in the United States. According to an estimate by a reliable source in the Department of Agriculture, exports of farm produce this year will drop by 11 percent over last year and grain stocks throughout the country will reach 147 million tons this year -- a 100 percent increase over the year before last.

Farm "surplus" has resulted in a fall in prices. After deduction of the inflationary factor, net agricultural income has dropped to the lowest level since the big slump in 1933. At present many farm owners are suffering heavy losses and are heavily in debt. On 9 December, in an effort to raise the price of farm produce and protect the interests of farm owners, President Reagan set forth a plan that asked farm owners to reduce cultivated land by one-half in 1983, the loss to be compensated by the government.

The U.S. Government is quite worried about the farm "surplus" but pays no attention to the hunger problem of thousands upon thousands of poor people. President Reagan asked "private organizations to play a bigger role in solving the hunger problem of the United States," as if the solution of this problem has nothing to do with the government.

"I saw pictures in newspapers of tons of butter being stored in underground warehouses. Why shouldn't some of it be distributed to poor people through food stamps? Is butter being piled up mountain-high for defense needs?" asked a woman named (Nichol) who stood in a "soup kitchen" line in Manhattan, New York. She has been out of work since last July. Her food stamps were canceled in September, so she has to rely on "soup kitchens" to eke out an existence.

In recent years many charity institutions like "soup kitchens" and "food storehouses" have emerged in the United States in an attempt to solve the hunger problem. It is reported that the National Food Storehouse Organization alone has 6,300 local outlets. They collect food that food companies plan to throw out as refuse and then provide it free to people who have no food. However, with the rapid increase in the number of hungry people in the past 2 years, they face unprecedented pressure.

According to surveys by 32 different U.S. institutions, the number of people who depend on charity food for survival has doubled since last year. The "Capital District Food Storehouse" in Washington has provided food to 50,000 people at the low price of 10 cents per pound this year.

In New York's Harlem, where Spanish-speaking residents live in a compact society, the number of families that have applied for emergency food aid has increased rapidly from 130 in 1980 to 2,344 at present.

In Houston the number of people who have applied to charity institutions for food increased from 1,106 in May to 3,155 in October last year.

In Atlanta the mass organizations' food storehouse provides, through its local organizations, 390,000 meals to poor people every month.

According to Mayor Coleman Young, in Detroit, the automobile capital where the unemployment rate is as high as 25 percent, 30 percent of its residents are suffering from malnutrition. He proposed that Detroit be declared in a "hunger state of emergency."

At present the number of people in the United States who live below the poverty level has increased to more than 35 million, accounting for 16 percent of the total population. Under such circumstances the Reagan administration still repeatedly cuts funds for providing food stamps to poor people. It was reduced by U.S. \$1.53 billion in fiscal year 1982 and is scheduled to be reduced by another \$2 billion in FY 83. This stern policy can only make life more difficult for the more than 20 million poor people who depend on food stamps for a living. In the din of serious farm "surplus" this indeed represents a mockery to the United States.

USSR'S ANDROPOV STRESSES WORK DISCIPLINE

OWO10910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, January 31 (XINHUA) -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee, stressed today that "there is a disproportion between the growth of production and the growth of the money income of the population". To improve the situation, a stiffened work discipline should first be imposed so as to improve the quality and expedite the pace of work and lower production costs, he said.

This is contained in a TASS report today on an inspection tour by Andropov of Moscow's Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine-Tool Building Plant.

Speaking to workers of the plant during a work break, Andropov pointed out, "Without due discipline -- in work, in planning, in management -- we cannot advance quickly."

To stiffen discipline is not meant for workers or technicians alone but for everyone, from ministers on down, he noted.

He demanded that discipline be directly linked with the fulfilment of production assignments, and "everyone fulfils the norm and his production task."

Andropov said that the Soviet economic performance is not as good as expected. There is too much waste in material, money and work hours. The output is lessening while the wages remain unchanged. In order to minimize the "gap between the volume of goods in stores and the amount of money held by the population", he said, the main road is to enhance work efficiency, and there is the need to produce more and to readjust the prices of certain commodities "so that store shelves are no longer empty".

CORRECTION TO COMPARISON ON SHIJIE ZHISHI ARTICLE

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Comparison of Article on Boundary-Issue Attacks" published in the 28 January China DAILY REPORT on page C1:

First paragraph, line one, should read: Beijing in Russian to the USSR at 1800 GMT... (correcting source of comparison)

Same paragraph, line three, should read: ...The Beijing Russian report has been compared...(changing source)

U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN 'TEAM SPIRIT 83' DENOUNCED

OW021333 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Presumptuous But Stupid Behavior"]

[Text] Beginning 1 February, the United States and the South Korean authorities have been staging a joint military exercise dubbed Team Spirit 83 in the vast region south of the DMZ and South Korea's territorial sea. The military exercise will last more than 70 days -- from 1 February to mid-April. Participating in the exercise will be more than 188,000 troops. This is the 9th exercise held in the Korean Peninsula since 1976 and is the largest in scale for the nearly 30-year period since the Korean Armistice. As before, the current exercise again postulates the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the imaginary enemy. More intolerable is that on the eve of this exercise South Korea's puppet troops carried out the provocation of firing over 300 shots at aircraft of the air force of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. This incident has seriously jeopardized the stability of the situation in the Korean Peninsula and is a dangerous act to undermine Asian security and world peace.

Everybody knows that the DPRK has exerted extremely great efforts to safeguard peace on the Korean Peninsula. It has always advocated that the fatherland be reunified independently and peacefully. Over the years it has presented some 100 proposals in this regard. The plan put forward by President Kim Il-song in October 1980 on establishing a Korean democratic federal republic, in particular, not only has had active support from people in both South and North Korea but is also broadly acclaimed by the whole world. However, all proposals put forward by the DPRK on the independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland have been obstructed and rejected by the United States and the South Korean authorities. They have willfully created two Koreas and groundlessly frightened the South Korean people about an "invasion of the south." Today people like Chon Tu-hwan can exist only because of U.S. support. For this reason the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea can be attained only by "forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea" and smashing the U.S. scheme of "invasion and intervention" as stated by the joint statement issued by 21 Korean political parties and social organizations on 18 January.

As early as 1975, the 30th UN General Assembly adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Since then 8 years have elapsed, but the United States not only has paid no attention to this resolution but also has intensified its efforts to build up its military strength in South Korea and has continued to support the South Korean authorities with modern weapons and large quantities of weaponry and military aid. This has also nakedly trampled underfoot the Korean Armistice Agreement. To guard against any eventualities, the supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army has declared that the whole KPA Army and the people's garrison troops are now in a semi-war state. This is a self-defense measure the DPRK is forced to take. The Chinese people express their firm support for this measure.

The current provocation staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities, although very presumptuous, is stupid. The Korean people, who defeated U.S. aggression in the 1950's, will by no means be cowed by such a truculent U.S.-puppet joint exercise which is fierce in appearance but faint of heart. Korea belongs to the over 50 million Korean people. U.S. troops must quickly and totally withdraw from South Korea. Korean affairs can be resolved only through consultations between the people of South and North Korea themselves. The Korean people's long-cherished wish to reunify their fatherland independently and peacefully will certainly be realized.

'MAJOR' PRC-INDIA BORDER DIFFERENCES STILL SEEN

OW021233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 2 (AFP) -- China and India today ended their third round of negotiations here on their long-standing border dispute without narrowing the gap between their respective positions.

A source close to the Indian delegation said "there persist major differences between the two governments on how to solve this serious problem." He added however, that the two delegations had agreed "on the need to reflect further on the fundamental approach to the problem and to meet again in New Delhi."

But the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, reporting the end of the talks on the border dispute over which the two countries went to war in 1962, today described as "positive" the stands taken by both sides. It did not elaborate.

The Chinese delegation was led by Foreign Affairs Ministry Advisor Fu Hao and the Indian team, which is to leave here tomorrow, was headed by K.S. Bajpai, secretary at the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Indian source said the two negotiating teams, which began their talks here last Saturday, had once again recognized that the dispute between Beijing and New Delhi over their nearly 4,000 km (2,500 miles) common borders represented "the most important issue between them."

During the first two rounds of negotiations held in December 1981 in Beijing and in May 1982 in New Delhi, the two sides had essentially put forward their opening and widely divergent positions on the demarcation of their common boundaries.

The two delegations meanwhile expressed satisfaction with their bilateral cultural and trade exchanges and reviewed ways of boosting them in the coming years. Two-way trade last year totaled 102 million dollars with the balance largely in China's favor.

In the cultural field, the two teams agreed on a program for this year providing for exchanges of artistic troupes, cultural delegations, exhibitions and film festivals.

The Sino-Indian negotiations focused exclusively on bilateral questions, excluding discussion of issues such as Kampuchea on which New Delhi and Beijing have serious disagreements.

Indian Delegation Departs

BK030918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The Indian delegation for Sino-Indian talks left Beijing today for New Delhi. The two countries have agreed to meet again for a new series of talks in New Delhi. The date will be fixed later.

PAKISTAN RATIFIES PRC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW011910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Islamabad, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The federal cabinet of Pakistan today ratified an agreement between Pakistan and China on the establishment of a joint committee for economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. The agreement was signed in Beijing during President Ziaul Haq's visit to China in October last. The two countries signed the agreement with an aim to further strengthen and develop their existing mutual cooperation.

FRENCH-FRG COOPERATION NEEDED TO OPPOSE 'HEGEM

HK280931 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 4

[Article by Feng Zhonglin [7458 0022 2651]: "Aspects for Cooperation Between France and West Germany"]

[Text] The 22d of January of this year is the 20th anniversary of the signing of the "Paris Friendship Treaty" by France and West Germany. The development of Western Europe since World War II has proved that cooperation between France and West Germany is an important foundation for the stabilization of the European situation and is also the motive force for strengthening and developing the EEC. Since France and West Germany signed the treaty, the heads of these two countries have met 40 times. When Helmut Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing were in office, these meetings increased to as often as three times a year. After Francois Mitterrand took office he declared he would not mention the "Bonn-Paris axis" any more and busily ran around between Britain and Italy. However, six months later Mitterrand had to go back to the "Bonn-Paris axis" again. The two countries exchanged detailed views on the gas pipeline issue between Western Europe and the Soviet Union and boycotted the U.S. ban despite the latter's pressure. On 1 October last year, only 4 days after Helmut Kohl took office as chancellor, he visited Paris, and on 21 October President Mitterrand paid a return visit to Bonn. During the talks the leaders of the two countries reiterated that cooperation with the United States and NATO was the fundamental principle of the two countries' foreign policies but at the same time stressed giving "priority" to French-West German relations, cooperation for strengthening the security and defense of the two countries and stepping up the building of "Europe's defense."

France and West Germany have very close economic ties. Both countries need mutual economic cooperation and the economic strength of the two countries is the economic base for the integration of Western Europe. The population of these two countries in 1981 totaled 115,618,000 peoples, accounting for 42.2 percent of the total population of the EEC. The gross output value of the two countries reached \$898.7 billion, accounting for 55.3 percent of that of the EEC. The export volume of the two countries totaled \$276.55 billion, accounting for 45 percent of that of the EEC. France has an independent nuclear force and West Germany has a powerful ground force. The military strength of these two countries is superior to that of any other country in Western Europe. Cooperation between France and West Germany ~~bodes~~ well for the merging of Western Europe's political, economic and military affairs and also lends strength to Western Europe's "speaking in one voice."

Cooperation between France and West Germany is needed in uniting Western Europe to oppose hegemony. Unity of the 25 West European countries, and cooperation between France and West Germany in particular, has compelled the United States and the Soviet Union to treat them with increased respect. Both France and West Germany pursue a strategy of "detente" and "parity" and strive to seek detente between the East and the West. They stress their traditional relations with the United States as an ally but dislike taking orders from it. They want to maintain normal "dialogue relations" with the Soviet Union but oppose the threat of Soviet expansionism.

Cooperation between France and West Germany develops amid contradictions. It has been difficult for the two countries to agree whether the form of West European integration should be based on federation transcending states or on loose federation retaining the sovereignty of each country.

They also have differences over the EEC's agricultural and fishing policies. No matter what changes may occur in the world situation, however, cooperation will remain the chief hallmark of relations between France and West Germany. The development of this cooperation will certainly promote the continuous progress toward integration of Western Europe on its rough journey.

MA YI CITED ON WEST EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY

OW290929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Geneva, January 28 (XINHUA) -- China is especially interested in expanding technological cooperation with West European countries and will increase vigorously its import of advanced technology in the next three years. This was announced by a senior Chinese Government official in Davos, eastern Switzerland, today.

Ma Yi, vice-chairman of China's State Economic Commission, told reporters in Davos that China has earmarked 130 billion yuan for technological improvements under the sixth five-year plan (1981-1985), averaging some 24 billion yuan a year. He is heading a Chinese delegation to a symposium of the Geneva-based European management forum being held in Davos.

China has planned to import 3,000 items of advanced technology through 1983-1985 as most of its 300,000 small and medium-sized enterprises require technological transformation, Ma Yi said. "We are now on the path of a steady and sound development," he said. "China's policy of opening to the outside world is not a short-term, but a long-term strategic policy."

WANG BINGNAN MEETS, FETES BRITISH WRITER

OW011752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, feted British woman writer Han Suyin, and her husband Vincent Ruthnaswamy, at the state guesthouse this evening. Present were Xia Yan and Lin Lin, vice-presidents of the association, Qiao Guanhua, adviser to the association, and Chinese writers.

Han Suyin and her husband arrived yesterday. They will spend the Spring Festival in Sichuan Province with her relatives and friends, and tour other cities.

BRIEFS

UK COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT -- London, January 28 (XINHUA) -- The China National Coal Development Corporation and the Shell Coal International Limited signed an agreement here today for joint undertaking of a pre-feasibility study into the development of the Jining No. 2 coal mine in China's Shandong Province. If developed, the mine could produce three million tonnes of export quality coal a year. Under the agreement the two sides will continue discussions of the terms under which they would carry out a full feasibility study if satisfactory progress is made in the pre-feasibility study. The Chinese coal mining delegation, headed by Li Lu, first vice chairman and managing director of the China National Coal Development Corporation, is currently visiting Britain at the invitation of the Shell Coal International Limited. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 29 Jan 83 OW]

HU YAOBANG MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

OW011852 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1523 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon. Present at the meeting were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat, and head of the International Liaison Department, of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Shuzheng, alternate member, and deputy head of the International Liaison Department, of the CPC Central Committee.

CHEN MUHUA LEADS DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

OW030144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 3 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation left here by air this morning for Romania to attend the fourth meeting of the Sino-Romanian Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee. The delegation is led by Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, state councillor and Chinese chairman of the Sino-Romanian Committee.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Gu Mu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Cristache Mocanu, charge d'affaires **ad interim** of the Romanian Embassy here, was also present.

POLAND READY TO EXPAND RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW010813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, January 31 (XINHUA) -- Poland is ready to "further expand bilateral relations" with China "in various fields, particularly in the economic fields on the basis of mutual benefit and respecting each other's interests" declared Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today.

In his report on foreign policy in the Sejm (Parliament), the foreign minister said that Poland "welcomes with appreciation the resumption of dialogue between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China." Referring to the present international situation, he said that "the danger of a nuclear war has increased."

On relations with the Soviet Union, Olszowski said: "The ties of alliance of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union have invariably remained the cornerstone of the Polish foreign policy for 38 years. We are comprehensively consolidating this alliance."

The foreign minister said in conclusion: "The achievement of general national agreement, removal of crisis phenomena from our life, growth of our economic potential, cultural and scientific output and above all the nation's unity towards the supreme interests of the state -- this is the most important mainstay of the Polish foreign policy."

RENMIN RIBAO URGES CADRES TO PROMOTE REFORMS

HK030546 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Be Promoters of Reform"]

[Text] A tide of reform is now surging over the great land of China. This is a historical trend that cannot be stopped. Broad sections of party members and cadres, primarily the leading institutions and cadres, should unswervingly stand in the forefront of the reform and be its promoters.

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly told us in the past few years that in order to achieve the four modernizations it is necessary to carry out a series of reforms, that without reforms it will be impossible to achieve the four modernizations and that reforms should run through the entire process of the four modernizations. At the recently concluded national conference on the ideological and political work of staff and workers, Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered an important speech on the questions of the four modernizations and reforms. He pointed out that this should become an extremely important principle of our party in leading the four modernizations drive. With respect to this question, which has a strong bearing overall on the success and failure of our cause, it is necessary for us to have an ample understanding and full mental preparation.

The 12th party congress pointed out that carrying out institutional reform and the structural reform of the economy constitute the most important guarantee for adhering to the socialist road and concentrating our forces on the modernization drive. Stressing reform is the requirement of the development of productive forces, of creating a new situation and of carrying out the socialist modernization program. In a word, the general guiding ideology of our party and our primary task from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee the 12th party congress was to set things right. If the work of setting things right establishes a precondition for the modernization drive, the reform, which is also an act of destroying the old and creating the new, will certainly provide a sure guarantee for gaining victories in the modernization drive. Naturally, we also carried out reforms while setting things right in the past few years. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the series of lines, principles and policies of our party have been entirely different from the those in the period of the "Cultural Revolution." Neither are they completely identical with our practice in the 17 years prior to the "Cultural Revolution." In many respects they are not merely a restoration of the practice before the "Cultural Revolution" but contain new developments and ideas. First and foremost, we have set about reforming the system of party leadership and party life. There are also quite a few reforms in other aspects. Therefore, reform has not been put forward today. We now place it in a more outstanding position because we are facing the task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. If we do not attach great importance to and actively carry out reform, it will be impossible to bring about a new situation.

In order to draw wisdom from historical experience, we might as well review agricultural reform. People now see that we have succeeded in opening a new situation in agriculture. We are all quite elated at the great improvement in our agriculture. Why has agriculture, which we were worried about most in the past, advanced in the forefront? The most important cause is that we have carried out massive reform on agricultural policies, the structural system, administration and management, and the leading style has also undergone some changes. This is the boldest reform ever since the agricultural cooperative movement. Since the agricultural reform has enabled us to gain victories and learn things, this has given us great enlightenment. We have every reason to believe that reform on other fronts will also bring us new victories and new talent in leadership.

We should realize that our socialist system is superior. However, there are contradictions in our society. We must pay attention to certain aspects and links of the production relationship adjustment which do not suit the development of the productive force and the economic basis in order to coordinate carrying forward the production relationship, the productive force, the economic basis and the superstructure. This is the reason for reforming and the content of the reforms which we must carry out. Our socialist construction, in planning methods, business management and other aspects, has been under the influence of the patterns of foreign countries for a considerable period of time. Practice in the past decades has proven that these patterns are not successful on many issues and are not suited to our national condition. Now we have determined the goal of struggle which we will strive to achieve by the end of this century. However, these unsuccessful and harmful patterns are seriously binding the hands and feet of many of our comrades, shackling their minds and, in the final analysis, fettering the development of the productive force. If we do not firmly grasp the reforms, there is the danger that our goal of struggle will come to nothing. Thus, we must understand the extreme importance of the reforms and have a sense of urgency in handling them.

In carrying out the reforms, our general principle is: Proceed from reality and carry out the reforms in a comprehensive, systematic, resolute and orderly way.

To comprehensively and systematically carry out the reforms means that there are reform tasks for all fronts, all parts of the country, all departments and all units. They must get rid of all the old restrictions which hinder us from marching forward, all the old ways and the old work style. They must study the new situation, solve new problems, summarize new experiences and create new methods. Institutional reform is an important aspect of reforming the superstructure and should be accomplished in accordance with the preparations of the central authorities. Through the reforms we can solve the problems of overstaffed organs, disputes between units, aging cadres and low efficiency. In this way, we can achieve the objectives of simplifying the organs, reducing the number of personnel, readjusting the ranks and heightening efficiency. Reforms in the economic aspect are principally to change the backward way of business management. The advanced socialist system of public ownership must be managed with advanced methods in order to ensure that the socialist economy is full of vitality. The application of the agricultural responsibility systems has greatly broadened people's minds. Agriculture must be reformed, and industry and commerce too; communications and transportation must be reformed, as well as the capital construction front; small enterprises must be reformed, and large enterprises too; enterprises under the collective ownership system must be reformed, as well as enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people; enterprises and other units must be reformed, and economic leadership departments too. In addition to institutional and economic reforms, there are reform tasks for the political and legal departments and the departments of foreign affairs, labor, personnel, propaganda, science and technology, culture, news, publication, public health and physical education and various mass organizations. In short, there are only differences in emphasis but not on the question of whether it is necessary to reform.

Large-scale reform is a very arduous and complicated matter. It should be carried out deliberately, step-by-step and in a down-to-earth manner on the basis of thorough and meticulous investigation and study. It should be carried out on an experimental basis to make sure that there will be no reversals and confusion. Look at institutional reform as an example. We have decided to complete it in three steps (that is, reform at the central level, at the provincial, municipal and regional level and the city and prefectural level and at the county level and below) in approximately 3 years' time.

Again, all-round economic reform will never be accomplished in a day. It is necessary of us to advance step by step with due emphasis. When we talked about reform in the past, our comrades were apt to utter such remarks as "we should adopt a resolute attitude, take reliable steps and work meticulously." Under ordinary circumstances, this sentence is correct. However, we note that some comrades are frequently over-cautious and irresolute because they have one-sidedly understood the expression of "taking reliable steps." This is wrong. On the question of reform, the whole party should act according to the definite steps of the central authorities and carry it out resolutely and in an orderly way.

Reform constitutes a profound revolution. We should alter the situation characterized by "everybody eating from the same big pot" and fully arouse the initiative of the people in socialism through reform in order to speedily raise the productive forces to a new level, create more new wealth and make the state and people more speedily prosperous. In his speech Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that after coming into power, our party should take the criteria of whether it is conducive to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, whether it is conducive to the growth and prosperity of the state and whether it is conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the people as a fundamental principle guiding all party activities. This is the guiding ideology which we should unswervingly carry out in the entire process of reform.

Communists regard reforming the world as their own duty. In the past we led China from darkness to the light. Now, we want to change the backward China to a prosperous and powerful China. The most valuable character of revolutionaries is that they have the courage to reform. Genuine revolutionaries are inspired with enthusiasm when they are faced with the tide of reforms. Those who stick to old convention and old ways, those who have an easy conscience in leaning against socialism and "eating in the canteen the same as everyone else" and those who see the interests of the departments but not the interests of the whole would find that they are incompatible with the reforms and create obstacles for them. There are people whose understanding fails to catch up with the situation and who have too many restrictions in their thinking. In the past, they held a passive position on the issue of agricultural reforms. Today, in the issue of reforms in other aspects, it is possible that they again hold a passive position. To carry out the series of reforms which are suited to the requirements of the development of the mass productive force in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress is the Central Committee's unswerving principle and the strong desire and demand of hundreds of millions of people. Our comrades must conform to the historical trend of the times, enthusiastically plunge into this tide of reforms, stand in the forefront of the revolution, strive to become the promoters of reforms and carry forward the revolution in a healthy manner.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES BUILDING GRAIN BASES

HK030336 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Build Commodity Grain Bases Through Self-Reliance"]

[Text] Guangxi's experience in having enough grain and even grain to spare by building commodity grain bases through self-reliance is of universal significance and merits being used for reference by various localities.

Vigorously developing grain production to ensure a food supply for 1 billion people is a major problem. Our country still does not have ample supply of grain at present. Some provinces submit a portion of their surplus grain to the state every year. However, some other provinces and regions must buy grain from the state. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee drew up a plan for building commodity grain bases. This was a strategic measure for basically resolving the contradiction regarding supply and demand of grain.

The state should draw up a plan for systematically building a number of commodity grain bases of a large scale. Provinces and regions which buy grain from the state should also build commodity grain bases of a medium or small size and strive to achieve grain self-sufficiency or to have enough grain and some to spare. In Guangxi, where "80 percent of the area is hills, 10 percent is water and another 10 percent is arable land," the geographical conditions are disadvantageous to the development of grain product. Grain had to be purchased from the state for many years in the past. In the past few years, by proceeding from the overall situation as well as the local needs and actual conditions and by suiting measures to local conditions, people in the region built a number of small commodity grain bases, which produced enough grain for their own consumption and for supplying grain to grain-deficient areas. As a result, the problem of feeding the people of the region has been solved, favorable conditions have been created for readjusting the agricultural economic structure and crop patterns, and vigorous support has been given to forestry, animal husbandry and the growing of special native products in mountainous and hilly areas. Meanwhile, growing of sugar cane, fruit and oil-bearing crops has been restored and developed, and favorable conditions have been created for the overall development of agriculture.

In building commodity grain bases, it is entirely necessary for the state to give intensive financial aid. But these bases should be built in various localities mainly through self-reliance. If these localities simply rely on the state for financial and material aid, they most probably will achieve nothing. Judging by the financial, material and technical sources of most provinces and regions at present, there are conditions for building a number of small or medium-sized commodity grain bases. Guangxi is not an economically developed area. It appropriated a portion of funds and supplies from its revenue for aiding various capital construction projects and improving the conditions of production in the commodity grain bases. These bases made substantial progress in their construction.

In building commodity grain bases and developing grain production, it is imperative to ensure the economic interests of the grain growers. At present, for one reason or another, growing grain is not so profitable as growing cash crops, thus dampening the peasants' enthusiasm in growing grain. What should be done so that the peasants who grow grain and those who grow cash crops can obtain roughly equal profits? One method is to give vigorous support to grain growers in their production, give them preferential treatment in the course of exchange of grain for other commodities, and ensure that the peasants who grow grain crops according to the state plan really benefit from doing this. In Guangxi, communes which are commodity grain bases and which deliver grain in excess of their quota to the state are allowed to purchase, as rewards from the state, the means of production and manufactured goods which are in short supply, and the communes and production teams which have rendered great contributions are given financial rewards. This method has been proved to be effective in practice.

Our country has a few traditional commodity grain bases. They have constantly made significant contributions to the state. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the state decided to build a number of new commodity grain production bases. Grain production and supply in our country will make a great change for the better if efforts are made to strengthen construction of these old and new bases and if various provinces and regions build a number of small and medium-scale commodity grain bases through self-reliance and strive to achieve grain self-sufficiency in a few years.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES WASTE MATERIAL EXPLOITATION

HK021008 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Pay Serious Attention to 'Secondary Raw Material Exploitation'"]

[Text] At the national conference commending the waste and used materials system, there are several such spectacular figures:

In the 25 years from 1956 to 1981, 65 million tons of waste steel were recovered by the waste recovery system throughout the country. The return of this waste steel to the furnace can produce 52 million tons of steel, and save about 100 million tons of iron ore and more than 50 million tons of coke. The 9.72 million tons of waste paper can produce more than 7.7 million tons of usable paper. This amounts to saving more than 3 million tons of coal and more than 3 million tons of caustic soda. In the Zhejiang Province alone, the amount of used copper recovered in the last 30 years is equal to more than double the amount of copper refined in the whole province since its liberation. A small group of the small refinery plant of the Hebei Handan Recovery Company has extracted 7,000 taels of silver from waste and used materials in the first half of this year.

People call the recovery of waste and used materials "secondary raw material exploitation." Judging from the above figures, this is quite understandable. Properly carrying out recovery and utilization of waste and used materials is equivalent to increasing new raw materials for industry, saving energy for the state and reducing pollution of the environment caused by waste products. Therefore, this is a trade we cannot overlook in the development of the national economy. It is also a trade indispensable to society. Regardless of how good and new a product may be, it will become obsolete and old and lose its use value. If we only pay attention to the production and use of new products without sorting out and recovering waste and used products, people will be surrounded by waste and used materials and finally will also be unable to reproduce new products.

At present, the biggest problem in the recovery of waste and used materials is insufficient recovery capacity. There are not enough purchasing networks and personnel. Management is not flexible and "eating from the same big pot" cannot arouse the enthusiasm of the workers. Consequently many waste and used materials which should be recovered have not been recovered, and the urban and rural people are having difficulties in selling their waste and used products. On the other hand, the waste and used materials recovered have not been fully put to good use. For the sake of promoting industrial development and making things convenient for the people's livelihood, we must properly carry out the work of recovering waste and used materials. Leading party and government members at all levels must attach importance to this trade, support their work and help them with the solving of actual problems. The department in charge must continue to eliminate influence of the "left" and boldly develop collective and individual recovery capacity. Waste and used materials are characterized by small volume, wide dispersal and low value. They are scattered all over the urban and rural areas and state commerce cannot undertake the work by itself alone.

We must advocate going into the streets and sideroads and making door to door purchases. We must also help the people with cleaning and tidying up as well as packing and transportation. This is a special kind of transaction and there must not be any bureaucratic business style.

We have several hundred thousand workers throughout the country working unostentatiously in junk heaps with fear of neither filth nor fatigue. Our beloved Premier Zhou visited the waste products recovering and recycling plant of Xinhui County in Guangdong before his death and wrote an inscription: "Carry out better the task of building the country and transforming society by practicing diligence and frugality," calling on all people to firmly grasp this link of recycling of waste materials.

In short, this is a glorious undertaking and has plenty of potential. We can only attach importance to it and strengthen it, but we cannot weaken it; still less should we hold it in contempt.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

HK020909 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Yu Li [0151 4539]: "Socialist Construction Is Overall Construction"]

[Text] For quite a long time we have treated socialist construction merely as economic construction. Such an understanding, whether in theory or practice, is narrow and partial, causing bad consequences.

Undoubtedly, economic construction is the basis of socialist construction. Our party has led the Chinese people to fight for half a century with an aim of building our country into a prosperous and powerful socialist country and then realizing communism. For a certain period of time, we took a roundabout course in the process of socialist construction, the reason for which lies in our failure to truly shift the focus of work to economic construction after the basic completion of the transformation in the ownership of the means of production. It was only after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that this historical change was achieved and we embarked on a correct and healthy road of socialist construction. This change was achieved at heavy cost. The broad masses of people highly treasure this achievement. People no longer want such sham socialism which goes in for poverty and rejects being rich.

However, it absolutely does not mean that only economic construction is enough. Socialist construction is not merely economic construction. It also encompasses construction in all fields, such as ideology, politics and culture. That is to say, we must carry out comprehensive construction.

Just think that without the guidance of Marxism and the upgrading of consciousness and spiritual realm of every social member, how can we build socialism? Without the people being masters of their own affairs and without arousing their enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness, how can we build socialism? Without the upgrading of the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation and mastering modern science and technology, how can we build socialism?

If we treat socialist construction merely as economic construction, classify ideology, politics and culture to the field of class struggle and replace ideological, political and cultural construction with endless political movements, it will only bring ignorance, poverty and backwardness to people and incur heavy losses to socialist construction.

The 12th CPC Congress put forward the great call for "creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization." Provided we adhere to this direction, our socialist modernization cause will certainly brave the winds and waves and forge ahead at a tremendous pace.

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES JOB CONTRACT PLAN

HK030234 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Feb 83 p 1

["By our staff reporter"]

[Text] China is moving towards a job contracts system - already widely practised in the countryside - in labour and wage reform, according to Minister of State Labour and Personnel Zhao Shouyi.

Eventually, Zhao told CHINA DAILY, job contracts will replace the present "iron rice bowl" system, under which workers are guaranteed job and pay regardless of performance.

The core of the reform, he said, is to truly carry out the distribution principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work."

The "iron rice bowl" system is not socialist in nature, he said, as it ignores any disparities and thus stifles workers' enthusiasm.

Under the new system, workers are hired on a contract which stipulates the responsibilities of the employee and the obligations of the employer. Workers can resign or can be fired if they do not fulfill the contract satisfactorily.

The government will not force enterprises to adopt the new system, Zhao said. Rather, some enterprises will be encouraged to institute this system on a trial basis, and let good results attract others to follow suit of their own accord.

Many enterprises have already adopted the contract system and have increased efficiency and profits, the minister said.

In the long run, all trades will adopt a contract system, although different forms may be practised, Zhao said.

In the fields of culture, health, and education, the state may pay a portion of the wages, leaving all other expenditures for the units themselves to manage.

In administrative offices, responsibilities for each post will be strictly defined though no economic matter is involved.

When asked about the possibility of increased unemployment, the minister said the government will institute a labour service company and work-study systems for high school graduates and other jobless.

This system would take in all the high school graduates who failed to enter colleges and those who are dismissed or resign from enterprises.

These people will be trained professionally on a work-study programme for one year or more and then take qualifying exams for jobs.

This new labour force will either be employed in collectively owned enterprises or start individual businesses, the minister said.

Moreover, the state will no longer provide jobs to all demobilized servicemen and college and vocational school graduates. These people will be employed by enterprises on selective basis or be allowed to seek employment themselves, Zhao said.

As for cadres, he said those in leading or managerial positions will be either elected or engaged by contract or on examination.

All intellectuals will be allowed to earn extra pay through spare time work provided they fulfill their contracts with their main work units, the minister said.

Workers' welfare funds, which cover housing, medical and child care and pensions, will no longer be the sole responsibility of specific enterprises, but become a social welfare insurance coming from three sources: the enterprises, state subsidy, and deduction from wages, each sources providing less than the one before it.

ARTIST PRESENTS IVORY WORK TO NIE RONGZHEN

HK020957 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Report by Xun Cai [0534 2624]: "Zhang Yuji Presents Comrade Nie Rongzhen With a Micro-Engraving in Acknowledgement of the Latter's Concern for Intellectuals"]

[Text] Zhang Yuji, a fine engraver, presented comrade Nie Rongzhen on 16 January with a micro-engraved ivory work which he had finished with great care, to extend his respects for the revolutionaries of the older generation.

On this vertical scroll-shaped artistic work, which is about 30 millimeters high and 6 millimeters wide, Zhang Yuji used a rectangular space of 3 millimeters wide and 9 millimeters long to engrave, in 251 characters, excerpts of Marshal Nie Rongzhen's letters to his parents during his study abroad in 1922. The handwriting is pretty and delicate, in the grass style, and the arrangement is excellent.

Zhang Yuji graduated from university before the "Cultural Revolution." He is now a teacher in a workers' school run by the Suzhou Textile Bureau. Last year, to commemorate Army Day, he presented a micro-engraved ivory work on which the "Military Strategy and Tactics of Sun Zi" was engraved. During the period of commemorating Army Day, he read a letter written by Marshal Nie to his parents in 1922 and was deeply moved. On the day when the 12th CPC Congress opened, GUANGMING RIBAO carried a report entitled "Comrade Nie Rongzhen on the Question of Intellectuals." Later, it carried a long dispatch entitled "Comrade Nie Rongzhen and Intellectuals." After reading these articles, Zhang Yuji was more deeply moved. He felt the loving care of the revolutionaries of the older generation for intellectuals. In order to extend his respects for the veteran revolutionaries, he worked with the best of care throughout two nights to finish this micro-engraved work.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen accepted this artistic work with joy and expressed his thanks to Zhang Yuji.

SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL SOIREE

OW021351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Shoudu Gymnasium was brightly illuminated and packed with people this evening. Laughter and cheers swept the gymnasium. The CYL Committees of 15 organs under the direct administration of the central authorities including the General Office of the CPC Central Committee jointly held a Spring Festival soiree here.

Attending the soiree were Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; other responsible persons of the CYL Central Committee; and responsible comrades of the various units under the direct administration of the CPC Central Committee. Together with others attending the soiree, they had watched and enjoyed the literary and art programs. At the soiree, 11 professional and amateur literary and art troupes were invited to perform.

The soiree was filled with vitality and permeated with the revolutionary fervor of the young people from the beginning to the end.

HONG XUEZHI ON REFORM OF NAVY LOGISTICS

OW021957 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 1 Feb 83

[By reporter Huang Caihong]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- It was pointed out at the naval logistics conference which ended today that logistics work must be reformed to cope with the needs of modernizing the navy.

In his speech at the conference, Hong Xuezhì, deputy secretary general of the party Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department, said: In order to make logistics work cope with the demand of modernization of the navy, the key lies in reform. With the development of modern science and technology, the weapons and equipment of the navy will also be greatly improved. If logistics work is still being done in the same old way as in the past, it will not be able to cope with the new situation. As the saying goes: "Food and fodder should go before the troops and horses;" logistical reform should get started and should not lag behind. He expressed hopes that the navy would take the lead in logistical reform, try to gain new experience, draw up new rules and regulations and create a new situation for the naval logistics.

After serious discussions, the conference put forward proposals for the logistical reform in the navy for 1983 in the following four areas: 1) It is necessary to reform the logistical system's organization in order to make the navy's logistics capable, highly efficient and militant in nature. 2) It is necessary to reform the management system governing finance, supplies and factories in order to cope with the needs of modernizing the units. 3) It is necessary to readjust the leading bodies at all levels in charge of logistics and to equip them with logistics cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. 4) It is necessary to reform the work system of the logistics departments so that all working channels will be open and without interruption.

The conference also suggested that in order to be a good "vanguard" in logistical reform, the following three problems must be solved earnestly: 1) Leading cadres at all levels should be leaders in reform and not "stumbling blocks". 2) It is necessary to carry out reform positively and steadily by proceeding from the actual prevailing conditions in the units and through effective investigation and study so as to avoid being done in an unsettling manner or in a half-baked way. 3) It is essential to carry out reform well in selected localities and to use the typical models to develop reform in an all-round way.

CYL PLANS MARCH 'SOCIAL-ETHICS MONTH'

OW021821 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- The Communist Youth League Central Committee has announced that China's second "socialist ethics month" will take place in March and urges young working people to improve service and observe high moral standards.

In a circular to league branches nationwide, the Central Committee calls on youth to help make China a clean and beautiful country with well-mannered people by hewing to the "five traditional standards" and "four beautifications."

The five standards are decorum, courtesy, hygiene, discipline and morals, while beautification means of the mind, language, behavior and the environment.

China decided last year that March each year should be national "socialist ethics month," in which people make special efforts to keep streets and courtyards clean, improve service and raise social standards of caring for children and respecting the old.

The circular says that league committees at various levels should sum up their experience in learning from Lei Feng, a model soldier who did many good deeds for the people. He died in the line of duty about 20 years ago. In March 1963, the late Chairman Mao called on the whole nation to "learn from Comrade Lei Feng."

Education on the moral standards to be observed by Chinese youth should be conducted in all fields of work, particularly among young service workers, doctors, nurses, tourist guides and the police, says the circular.

It also urges the 48 million youth league members and all young people to oppose such feudal customs as extravagant weddings as well as the bourgeois way of life.

The league Central Committee advocates that local committees organize young people to study Chinese history and make investigations to see how the Communist Party's policies in recent years have improved the lives of the people.

CYL Circular

OWO21819 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee recently issued a circular to CYL organizations at all level across the country calling on them to launch activities to promote the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" in a more extensive, deep-going and down-to-earth way in 1983 far surpassing those in the last year in magnitude, impact and actual results.

The circular of the CYL Central Committee points out: The general demand of this year's activities to promote the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" is to carry out education and other practical activities, with the report of the 12th CPC Congress on developing socialist spiritual civilization as the guideline and education on communist ideology as the core, so as to further foster patriotic and communist ideas among the broad masses of youth, to promote noticeable progress in their attitude toward labor, work and rendering services, to bring about a new look among the youth in practicing civility and courtesy, in maintaining social order and in safeguarding social ethics and to play a bigger role in improving the social mood basically and in developing socialist spiritual and material civilization.

The CYL Central Committee proposed that this year's activities to promote the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" should be concentrated on the following areas:

-- Broadly organizing the youth in the competitive "three excellences and one study" activities, namely activities to compare excellent services, excellent social order and excellent environment and to emulate Lei Feng and other advanced persons.

-- Organizing the youth to engage in activities to learn from Lei Feng and other advanced persons around March this year in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the call to learn from Lei Feng issued by the party Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

-- Carrying out education on professional ethics as an important link in deepening the activities to promote the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" and to advance the emulation on the "three excellences."

-- Continuously organizing CYL members and youth to oppose and set to right all kinds of undesirable customs and habits that are detrimental to the social mood and the people's interests.

-- Grasping education on the "three loves" well so as to foster patriotism firmly among the youth and, on the basis of patriotism, elevating their thinking to communism.

Steps must be taken to systematically educate the youth on the history of social development and on the history of the Chinese revolution and to organize the youth to conduct social investigation and study the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong so that they will raise their ideological understanding through study, investigation, discussion and comparison and will generate feelings of love for the motherland, for the party and for socialism from their hearts, strengthen their scientific convictions and transform their "three loves" into actual actions to add splendor to the cause of building a strong motherland.

CPPCC TO PUBLISH NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

OWO20242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA) -- The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will begin publishing a national weekly newspaper in April, the organization announced today. The paper will emphatically report on work and experiences of the C.P.P.C.C. Committees, democratic parties, people's organizations and particularly the contributions of intellectuals in the construction of socialist modernization.

AGRICULTURE COMPUTING CENTER ESTABLISHED

OWO10920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA) -- China's first agriculture computing center has been set up in the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, according to academy officials. Installation of the computer system and trial operation were completed January 22.

Officials of the academy said that the computing center will help establish storage and retrieval systems of agricultural books and information, manage natural resources, including crop strains, livestock breeds and soil, work out rational production plans, forecast natural disasters and output and make simulated biological tests.

The center's computer system was imported from Romania.

China began to apply computers to agricultural sciences in early 1970s.

YANG YONG ON 'LEFTIST' INFLUENCE IN MILITARY

HKO21028 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Yang Yong [2799 0516]: "It Is Necessary To Pay Attention To Eliminating the Influence of 'Leftist' Ideology in the Military Realm" -- "Previously Published in JIEFANGJUN BAO; Certain Words and Expressions Have Been Altered [gai dong 2395 0520] in Reprinting"]

[Text] Editor's note from JIEFANGJUN BAO: This article written by Comrade Yang Yong during his lifetime was formerly published in issue No 8, 1981 of JUNSHI XUESHU [MILITARY LEARNING]. The viewpoints of this article and the analysis made by the author are of guiding significance in eliminating the "leftist" ideological influence and strengthening the building of our army. We reprint this article to mourn Comrade Yang Yong. [end editor's note]

At present, to build a modernized and regularized revolutionary arm, a most important thing for us to do is to sum up the experience of the building of our army in accordance with the spirit of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," and to exert our main efforts to eliminate the "leftist" guiding thought in the military realm. If we fail to solve this problem, the building of the revolutionization and modernization of our army will not be able to rapidly progress along a correct path.

Since the founding of New China, under the correct leadership of the party and Comrade Mao Zedong, we scored tremendous successes in the building of our army. In the meantime, we suffered setbacks and took a roundabout course in this respect. At a central work meeting held on 16 December 1980, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "Since the founding of New China, the main mistake in economic construction has been the 'leftist' mistake." He added: "This is the mistake in the main part of our work." This is a scientific and practical inference. The "leftist" guiding thought has not only done mischief in the realm of economic work, but has also adversely influenced other fronts. Military work is no exception. The building of the army was greatly harmed by the serious consequences of the struggle against "dogmatism" in 1958. In the "struggle against the right deviation" carried out in 1959, the "purely military viewpoint" and the "bourgeois military line" were severely criticized. The building of our army suffered a lot because of this. In particular, when Lin Biao monopolized the work of the Military Commission, he preached the theory that "politics must be put first" and that "politics may lash out at everything." The mass campaign of troop training was criticized. All this severely hampered the successes of the regularization and modernization of the building of our army scored since the founding of New China. During the period of 10 years of internal disorder, the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing created a personality cult and pushed the "leftist" mistakes to the extreme in order to considerably weaken and sabotage the glorious tradition of the party leadership and the political work of our army. They inhibited and dampened the initiative of the broad masses of officers and men for studying military knowledge and making strenuous efforts to master military skill. They also arbitrarily dismissed military academies and burned a great number of military books. As a result, military and vocational cadres did not dare to grasp training and vocational work and study the new situation and problems arising in the building of the army and the war of resisting aggression in the future. The sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques inflicted calamity on the building of our army and severely impeded its progress. If we use historical materialistic viewpoints to review our army's history during that period, we cannot but admit the following fact: The "leftist" erroneous guiding thought is not only a root cause of trouble for the economic work, but also the main thing which has harmed the building of the army. When the idea of "preferring to be left to being right" was prevalent inside the party for a long time, it also carried out mischief in the army for many years. We personally witnessed all this and suffered a lot in this respect. We should draw profound lessons from it. Just as some comrades have pointed out: Over the past 20 years or so, we were used to the "leftist" remarks and practice and the "leftist" approach. We always believed that if we committed "leftist" mistakes, it was only a problem of method and that if we committed rightist mistakes, it would be a problem of stand. When observing things, we were used to adopting the viewpoints of "preferring to be left to being right" and the "two whatevers." We always thought that "leftist" ideas were correct and used them to correct rightist mistakes. All this has shown that if we fail to pay attention to eliminating the influence of the erroneous "leftist" guiding thought and fail to make great efforts to sum up experience and draw lesson in this respect, we will be unable to truly implement the line, guiding principle and policies adopted since the party's third plenary session. As a result, the building of the army will not progress along a correct orientation.

It is undeniable that some comrades in the army, a small number of young comrades in particular, are influenced by rightist ideology. Some of them are very severely influenced. Of course, we should strengthen our education to conscientiously correct mistakes. However, on no account should we neglect the "leftist" mistake in the main part of our work. When people raise the subject of paying attention to the rightist influence, on no account should we think that "leftist" things are correct and that they are no longer problems. In the meantime, it is inappropriate for us to think that the "leftist" ideological influence has been completely wiped out. We should soberly realize that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, although we have accomplished the task of bringing order out of chaos with respect to guiding thought, we have not yet fulfilled the task of emancipating the mind and bringing order out of chaos in practical work. The erroneous "leftist" ideological influence in the military realm has not yet been completely eliminated. For example, when some comrades are formulating plans, they disregard objective reality and their own subjective conditions. When doing things, very often they fail to free themselves from the influence of book worship. They like to find ready answers from books. Ideologically, they are still fettered by the theory of the "two whatevers." They rely more on "books" and the "upper levels" than on doing things according to "practical conditions." They are not able to proceed from reality to study new situations in a practical way and solve new problems because they lack creativity. Let us take another example. With regard to the problem of army building, some people are divorced from reality and blindly seek high targets and speed, love ostentation and perfection in every way and are impatient for success. In addition, they look down on science and culture, are not interested in assiduously studying modern military and scientific knowledge and fail to bring the role of intellectuals into full play. What is more serious is that some comrades are "committing leftist mistakes, but are unaware of it." They doubt the correct policy of the party and think that the party policy has "departed from the correct line" or become "rightist." It is obvious that our army has been tremendously influenced by "leftist" ideological mistakes and that the influence is deeply rooted. Therefore, we should fully understand and consider it. The party's history has proved that "left" is not better than right, because both of them have equally brought losses to the revolution. In the history of our party, Chen Duxiu committed rightist mistakes in the period of the great revolution and Wang Ming committed on several occasions. Why did we carry out the 25,000-li Long March? It was because Wang Ming's "leftist" mistakes brought enormous losses to the revolution and caused the Red Army to suffer greatly. Under such circumstances we were compelled to carry out the Long March. At that time, we were frenziedly attacked by tens of thousands of the KMT troops. But some people pursued military adventurism and followed leftist things, such as "engaging the enemy outside the gates," "quick and sudden assaults," "dividing the forces into six parts" and so forth. They slandered Comrade Mao Zedong's successful experiences in leading the Red Army to smash the enemy's first, second and third "encirclement and suppression" as experiences of right opportunism and expelled Comrade Mao Zedong's correct leadership. As a result, instead of smashing the enemy's "encirclement and suppression," the Red Army was compelled to hurriedly abandon the Soviet areas. When we broke the enemy's four successive blockade lines and crossed the Xiang Jiang, two-thirds of the 100,000 fighters of the Central Red Army were already lost. Many comrades personally experienced this. A lesson paid for with blood has told us that if we fail to pay attention to eliminating the "leftist" ideological influence, our army will not be able to develop its victory. On the contrary, our revolutionary cause will suffer from severe setbacks. To eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence, we should mainly sum up experiences and merge our ideology and actions under the correct line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Of course, in order to eliminate the "leftist" erroneous influence, we should proceed from reality and seek truth from facts. We must on no account blame those comrades who do practical work at the lower levels.

Since the third plenary session, our party has formulated a series of guiding principles and policies to bring order out of chaos. Our army also has achieved great results in this respect. At the sixth plenary session, we summed up the historical experiences of the past 32 years since the founding of New China. This has created more favorable conditions for our army to further eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence. At present, in order to eliminate the "leftist" erroneous ideological influence, we should solve the problem of inheritance and blazing new trails with respect to military thought. Mao Zedong military thought is still a guide for the building and operations of our army. There is no doubt that we should stick to it. We should exert great efforts to study Marxist and Leninist military theories and Mao Zedong military thought to inherit the precious legacy of the revolutionary leaders. At the same time, we should be good at promoting Marxist and Leninist military theories and Mao Zedong military thought in light of the new historical conditions. Modern warfare has posed many new problems for our army, which require that we carry out study and exploration. If we regard military theories and the thought of our leaders as a stiff dogma and their precious experiences in commanding wars as a fast rule, we will meet with rebuff in future wars. Actually, when Comrade Mao Zedong was guiding Chinese revolutionary warfare, he never adhered to one pattern, he always adopted flexible strategic and tactical principles in light of the political, economic and military conditions of the enemy and ourselves. He fully displayed his creativity. In the counter-campaign against "encirclement and suppression" carried out on several occasions in the central soviet areas, in the battle to cross the Chishui River on four occasions during the Long March or in formulating strategic decisions and commanding important battles during the war of resistance against Japan, the liberation war and the war of resisting the United States and aiding Korea, Comrade Mao Zedong showed his creative originality, which could not be found in the classical works of Marx and Engels. In guiding the revolutionary war in China, Comrade Mao Zedong made outstanding contributions to Marxist theories on war. We should carry forward the spirit of being bold in blazing new trails to completely smash the spiritual fetters imposed by the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and use the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods to carry out exploration continuously in light of the requirements of modern warfare and our army's practical conditions. Also we should be bold in demonstrating our creativity and continuing to promote and develop Comrade Mao Zedong's theories on war and his strategic and tactical thought. Only thus can we win victory in future wars to oppose aggression. Only thus can we truly deserve to hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

To correct the "leftist" erroneous ideological influence, we should also handle well the relations between national defense construction and economic construction. When we think of a problem and carry out construction, we should proceed from the situation of the state as a whole rather than considering the interests of the army alone. The plans we are going to work out should accord with the present economic capability of our country. We should not make too high a demand or be eager for quick success. If the programs or plans which we are going to work out do not conform with reality, we should make appropriate adjustments and revisions. In the meantime, we should handle well the relations between developing modern weapons and utilizing existing facilities and equipment. We always attach importance to the important role of weapons and maintain that if the economic capability of our country permits, we should exert great efforts to develop modern weapons and improve the facilities and equipment of our troops to enhance the combat effectiveness of our army.

However, we should also base ourselves on making use of existing facilities and equipment and fully bring our advantages and subjective initiative into play to defeat our enemies who are well equipped. Dependence for victory in war should not be placed on one or two kinds of modern weapons. We should not lose our confidence in defeating the enemy and winning the war because some of our weapons lag behind those of the enemies. Apart from that, we should handle well the relations between valuing the experience of our army and learning from the experiences of foreign troops. Our army underwent long-term revolutionary war and has accumulated successful and creative experiences. We should conscientiously sum up and carry forward our experiences. The idea of underestimating our capabilities is wrong. However, on no account should we close our army to international intercourse and be self-conceited. We should pay attention to studying the military science and technology of the world and observing the trends of foreign troops. We should learn from the strong points of other countries to offset our weakness. This is the only correct attitude.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a new type of people's army under the absolute leadership of the Communist Party of China. This army has always had a glorious tradition of using advanced military theories and military thought to arm itself. It also has a good ideology and work style of integrating theories with practice and being bold in displaying its creativity. It has achieved magnificent successes and is very experienced in being brave and skillful in battle and using the weak to defeat the strong. As long as we uphold the four basic principles, truly eliminate the "leftist" influence, guard against and overcome interference from the right, firmly implement the correct line and guiding principles adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our army will certainly be able to advance with giant strides in the new historical period and remain invincible in future wars against aggression.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI STRESSES RECTIFICATION

HK030137 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out at the Fourth Sichuan Provincial CPC Congress: To build a Sichuan with socialist modernization, we must rely on the correctness of party policies and the progress of science and technology.

He said: So long as it is beneficial for building a socialism with Chinese characteristics and for promoting the prosperity of the state and the richness and happiness of the people, we should not only eliminate those old habits and conventions hampering us but also boldly break through those specific policies that played a positive role in a certain historical period but are no longer suited to current developments.

He said: He must establish the guiding ideology that it is essential to rely on the progress of science and technology in order to promote the economy, change the erroneous concept that has existed in the party for a long time in looking down on science and technology and intellectuals, and truly grasp science and education as strategic key points.

Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out in his report: The key to accomplishing the program for endeavor put forward by the 12th party congress and the demand for three fundamental turns for the better in 5 years lies in doing a good job in party building in the new period and bringing into full play the party's core leadership role. Comrade Yang Rudai said: In strict accordance with the demands of the new party Constitution, we must do a good job in the party's ideological, organizational and work style building and improve and strengthen party building. We must launch universal and deepgoing education for party members in studying the new party Constitution. We must spend 3 years carrying out an all-round rectification of the party's work style and organization. We must launch all-round party rectification by groups and batches beginning in winter this year, first tackling the provincial organs and the leadership groups at and above county-levels. We should then lead the lower-level and grassroots organizations in conducting rectification.

We must do a good job in building the leadership groups at all levels and the cadre ranks in accordance with the demands for revolutionization, younger age, better education and more specialization. The party committees at all levels must further emancipate their minds and resolutely organize the leadership groups in accordance with the principle of small in number but highly trained and the guideline of the four transformations, and carry out cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of the old with the new. We should strive to ensure that no less than one-third of the members of leadership groups at all levels have education levels at and above senior middle school; in the large and medium cities, this proportion should be no less than one-half.

All levels and departments must gradually set up a regular cadre training system. All in-service cadres must periodically take part in rotational training. In particular, middle-aged and young cadres must systematically study politics, culture and specialized knowledge. We should strive to ensure that leading cadres at and above county-level study basic Marxist theory within 5 years. Cadres in economic departments must study economic management. With regard to those comrades in the prime of life with leadership experience but lacking scientific and cultural knowledge, we should allow them to study separately from production in a planned way and spend 2 or 3 years making up for their lack of cultural knowledge.

We must seriously implement the party's democratic centralism and ensure that the whole party acts in unanimity. We must strengthen party work, improve leadership style and bring into full play the party's core leadership role.

SICHUAN PROVINCE EXPANDS TOURIST FACILITIES

OW291020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Chengdu, January 29 (XINHUA) -- More than 46,000 foreign tourists, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao have visited Sichuan Province last year, an increase of 34.2 percent over 1981, the provincial Administration for Travel and Tourism said.

The administration has received more than 131,000 tourists from 58 countries and regions since 1978 when Sichuan officially opened to the world. The province is planning and building service facilities in expectation of more visitors this year, the administration said.

Roads leading to scenic spots are being repaired and expanded. A newly-built cableway for freight transport linking between Jinding or the "golden summit", the highest peak of Mount Emei, 3,036 meters above sea level, and the Jieyin Hall near a new highway, was opened last month. The cableway, which is 1,145 meters long, has a capacity of carrying to the summit 22 tons of food and other necessities a day. A cableway for passengers is being planned, the administration said.

More historic sites have opened to visitors since late last year after renovation. They include a nine-storied building at Shibao village in Zhongxian County along the Yangtze River Bank, which was built under the reign of Emperor Jiaqing (1796-1820); Baidi City in Fengxian County, which was built in late western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24); and a temple of Zhang Fei, a noted general in the period of the three kingdoms (220-265), in Yunyang County, which was built during the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and rebuilt in 1870 after a flood.

Efforts have been made to improve the hotel services and catering, the bureau said.

SICHUAN DEVELOPING SMALL HYDROPOWER STATIONS

OW310055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 25 Jan (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: Peasants urgently call for electrification. In the south, and other places with abundant water resources, there are ways to speed up rural electrification. The main way is to develop hydropower stations, especially small hydropower stations in rural areas. To do so, it is necessary to reform the management system and readjust relevant policies. Sichuan Province has encouraged peasants to build and manage small hydropower stations "by themselves and for their own use." In handling the relationship between small hydropower stations and major power grids, the province has taken the interests of the central government, the local authority, the collective and the individual into account. Other localities may use this experience for reference. (end of editor's note)

Sichuan, a province rich in water resources, is reforming the current management system for small hydropower stations. It has already done away with many restrictions, detrimental to the development of small hydropower stations, in order to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses in building such stations and to promote the development of energy resources in rural areas.

Rivers crisscross Sichuan Province, where almost every county has hydroelectric resources. According to a survey conducted by the province's Water Conservancy Department, the province's hydroelectric resources can be developed to generate 91 million KW of power, and some resources to produce about 5.1 million KW of power from small hydropower stations. However, by the end of 1981, the installed capacity of existing small hydropower stations was only a little over 860,000 KW, accounting for 17 percent of the hydroelectric resources which could be developed.

While on an inspection tour of Sichuan's work last October, a leading comrade of the party Central Committee pointed out: Small hydropower stations are an important source of energy. Sichuan Province should make full use of its rich water resources to accelerate the development of small hydropower stations.

After holding a number of discussion on problems in the management system for small hydropower stations and soliciting opinions from various quarters on such problems, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government at the end of last year jointly laid down regulations on the vigorous development of hydropower in Sichuan.

In order to correctly handle the relationship between small hydropower stations and major power grids, these regulations stipulate that it is necessary to take the interests of the central government, the local authority, the collective and the individual into account. When a small hydropower station is merged into a major power grid. Its ownership, subordination and financial relations will remain unchanged, thus doing away with some restrictions imposed by major power grids on small hydropower stations in the past.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG AT REGIONAL YOUTH MEETING

HK281459 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Summary] The second regional meeting to commend shock workers and teams of the new Long March, advanced CYL branches and model CYL cadres concluded in Lhasa on 26 January. The meeting opened on 20 January. Yin Fatang, Basang, Raidi, Song Ziyuan and other responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee attended the closing ceremony.

"Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: Revolutionaries of the older generation pay great attention to the healthy growth of young people and hope that the latecomers will surpass the old-timers. At the 1st Plenary Session of the 11th CYL National Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang made an important speech, urging that the younger generation must excel the older one. I hope our region's CYL members and young people will always bear this important instruction in mind. They should work hard in line with this instruction in the struggle of quadrupling the gross annual output value of the region's industrial and agricultural production within 20 years. They should go into action immediately and strive to excel the older generation.

"Comrade Yin Fatang also said: Our hearts are beating in unison and our goal is one. I hope the region's young people on all fronts will emulate elder comrades. They should not lag behind and should advance in the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. They should become pathbreakers in the new Long March. They should work hard for the cause of communism. They should dedicate their youth and vigor to the era of 10,000 horses galloping ahead."

Encourages CYL Cadres

HK281401 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Summary] At the second regional meeting to commend shock workers of the new Long March, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, encouraged CYL cadres and members to strive socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

"He said: There must be a large number of trailblazers to create a new situation in the building of the two civilizations. CYL cadres should try their best to be the trailblazers. Young people played a great role in the liberation and construction of Xizang. With this fine tradition, young people today must pluck up courage and make greater contributions in the new historical period."

"Comrade Yin Fatang also said: The CYL should grasp two major things in the current task of building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The first thing is to enhance educational levels. In particular, CYL cadres must be relatively well-educated. The CYL must concentrate its activities on the areas of science and culture. Our living standard has improved, but we should not be content with things as they are. We must dispatch more young people to the interior to acquire more knowledge and to learn experiences in overcoming poverty and creating affluence so as to broaden their vision and have an eye-opening experience. The second thing is to transform established customs and habits. During the approaching Spring Festival and the New Year's Day of the Zang nationality, we must make greater efforts to carry out the activities of four advocations and four oppositions and prepare more healthy recreations and amusements. The ideological and cultural fields must be filled with communist ideology."

YIN FATANG ATTENDS MILITARY DISTRICT CONGRESS

HK021119 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Summary] The Xizang Military District's congress of advanced company units and advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization lasted 7 days and concluded in Lhasa on 31 January. Through this congress, the units of the regional military district will further implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, further build socialist spiritual civilization and create a new situation in all items of the work of the PLA units in the region.

Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the region, Xizang Military District and Lhasa City, including Yin Fatang, Raidi, Duo jie Caidan, Song Ziyuan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Sengqen Losang Gyancan, Sun Yushan, Wang Juquan, (Ma Dejie), (Jiang Hongquan), (Hu Jian) and Dainba Gyaincain. Some 1,000 people attended the closing ceremony.

(Hu Jian), deputy political commissar of the Xizang Military District, presided over the closing ceremony. (Zhao Pingshan), Political Department director of the Xizang Military District, read the circular order on commending the advanced companies and advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization. The circular order commends 11 advanced company unit pacesetters, 24 advanced individual pacesetters, 6 advanced company units and 33 advanced individuals.

"The circular order calls on all cadres, fighters and workers of the PLA units of the military district and their family members to learn from the advanced units and advanced individuals, continue to penetratingly implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and develop in depth the activities of establishing advanced company units and advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization.

"It is necessary to establish lofty communist ideals, foster proletarian moral values, settle down to the work of building Xizang, regard the frontier as our homes, carry out our duties and work untiringly. We must contribute toward building a new united, wealthy and civilized Xizang, strengthening the modernization and regularization of the PLA units and creating a new situation in the work of the PLA units in our region."

(Zhao Pingshan) also read the circular order of the Xizang Military District on commending the advanced units and advanced individuals in education management. The circular order commends 14 advanced units and 19 advanced individuals in education management.

With a view to commending the advanced, arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the commanders and fighters and further whipping up an upsurge of learning from and creating the advanced, regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang and regional CPC Committee Secretary Raidi awarded citations, certificates and prizes to the advanced company units and the advanced individuals.

(Ma Dejie), Xizang Military District deputy commander, delivered the closing speech. He said [begin recording]: "Comrades, under the leadership and with the concern of the regional CPC Committee and the Chengdu Military Region, under the direct leadership of the military district CPC Committee and with the concerted efforts of all delegates and comrades, our regional PLA units' congress of the advanced company units and the advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization has lasted 7 days and will conclude today after fulfilling its tasks and achieving its anticipated aim. On behalf of the military district CPC Committee, I warmly congratulate the congress on its success." [end recording]

After the conclusion of the congress, leading comrades of the region, Xizang Military District and Lhasa City saw the delegates off at the door of the hall of the military district.

CORRECTION TO YANG RUDAI ON WORK IMPROVEMENT

The following correction should be made to the Article "Further on Sichuan Fourth Party Congress", subheaded "Yang Rudai on Work Improvement," found on page Q 4 of the 2 February China DAILY REPORT:

On page Q 4, paragraph 5, line 2 make read:...800 jin of maize and 500 jin of what over 80 percent....

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ON CITY ADMINISTERING COUNTY

HK011158 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Guo Feng, first secretary of Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee: "The System of Cities Administering Counties Is in Conformity With the Law of Economic Development" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The administrative and management system must correspond to the need of social economic development and promote the development of socialist construction. As far back as the eve of the founding of the People's Republic, Comrade Mao Zedong in his report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee explicitly proposed: "The period of 'from the city to the rural areas' and of the city leading the village has now begun," and "attention must be given to both city and the rural areas and it is necessary to link closely urban and rural work, workers and peasants, industry and agriculture." This is a policy of strategic significance. How can the policy of the city leading the rural areas be reflected in the administrative and management policy? Liaoning Province has been through the process of repeated fumbings before establishing the administrative and management system of cities leading counties. At present, of the 45 counties in the province, some 33 are led by 10 cities. Carrying out the system of cities leading counties corresponds with the needs of the present development of economic construction, corresponds with the objective demand of closely linking urban and rural economy and reflects the dominant position of cities in the economic activities of the whole society. It has smashed the division of urban and rural areas and the division of industry and agriculture, and enabled urban economy to play a pivotal role in promoting the development of rural and market town economy. At the same time, it has further strengthened the worker-peasant alliance and consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship. The implementation of this system will play a great promotional role in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and in achieving the grand goal determined by the 12th party congress.

AFTER MANY YEARS OF PRACTICE, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SYSTEM OF CITIES ADMINISTERING COUNTIES WILL GIVE BETTER PLAY TO THE CENTRAL ROLE OF CITIES, AND THE LEADERSHIP SYSTEM WILL BE MORE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE OBJECTIVE LAW OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE NEEDS OF THE FOUR MODERNIZATIONS.

The administrative and management system of cities leading counties was started by Liaoning in 1958. At that time, China was embarking on large-scale socialist construction. Liaoning was one of the country's important industrial base areas and its urban economy was highly developed. However, the agricultural development of Liaoning was not in keeping with its industrial development. It became weaker and weaker and developed into an outstanding contradiction in the development of the national economy of Liaoning. For the sake of solving this contradiction there was an urgent need for giving play to the role of the city leading the rural areas and using the powerful urban economic force to promote the development of rural economy, and at the same time, enabling the rural economy in turn to promote the development of urban economy. The provincial people's government decided to abolish the four special administrative districts and to place the counties administered by them under the leadership of 10 cities. Not long after the implementation of this system the 3 years of difficulties caused by "leftist" mistakes weakened and undermined the role of cities leading counties. At that time, we inappropriately thought that cities leading counties had caused decentralization of efforts and this not only affected leadership over industry but also leadership over agriculture. In the national economic readjustment of 1964, we again changed the system of cities leading counties to the system of special administrative districts leading counties.

In 1968, we again restored the system of placing the counties under the leadership of 10 cities. That was during the period of the 10 years of internal disorder, and although taking class struggle as the key link was practiced, because the system of cities leading counties was in conformity with the objective law of the city leading the rural areas and linking closely urban and rural work, this kind of management system was still able to play a given role.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have corrected the "leftist" guiding ideology, formulated a series of correct lines, policies and principles and shifted the focus of work to socialist modernization, and the superiority of cities leading counties has become more and more clearly manifested. Because of the more rapid development in both urban and rural commodity production, the city and the rural areas have become more closely linked together. Industrial goods must satisfy the needs of this vast rural market, and as most of the raw materials required by light industrial goods come from the countryside. We must also set up raw materials and non-staple food bases in the countryside. Rural agricultural sideline products must satisfy the needs of the urban market, and at the same time, the rural areas must also develop industry, culture, science and technology. All these require the support of cities. The objective situation demands close links between the city and the rural areas.

In 1981, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council stated that to reform the economic management system, we should bring the role of the key cities into full play. This has enabled us to further enhance our understanding. The fact that cities exercise leadership over counties is aimed at not only encouraging cities to support the rural areas and expanding the production of commodities in the urban and rural areas and commodities exchanges, but also giving play to the role of the key cities so that the leadership system will further conform with the objective law governing socialist economic construction.

A city is the center of politics, economy and culture of an area. With the development of the economy and scientific, cultural and educational undertakings, cities are playing their key role more and more markedly. Social economy is an inalienable entirety. Cities and rural areas on the one hand, and industry and agriculture on the other, are inter-related and interdependent. The fact that cities lead rural areas demonstrates such an inner link of the national economy. This is in accord with the objective law of the social economic development and the needs for the realization of the four modernizations.

Practice and repeated comparisons carried out in Liaoning Province over the past few years have proved that in an area like Liaoning which is economically and industrially developed and has many cities, the system that cities lead counties has many advantages.

FIRST OF ALL, THE SYSTEM IS BENEFICIAL TO FORMULATING OVERALL PLANS FOR THE URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, STRENGTHENING THEIR ECONOMIC LINKS AND GRADUALLY ESTABLISHING A ECONOMIC ZONE WHERE CITIES ARE REGARDED AS A CENTER AND RURAL AREAS AS A BASIS AND MEDIUM AND SMALL TOWNS AS A TIE TO PROMOTE THE COORDINATION BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS AND REGIONS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS AND BETWEEN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Ten cities in Liaoning Province have done well in giving play to their advantages and utilizing their economic strength to support the construction in the rural areas from various aspects. Thanks to the support provided by cities, in 1982 the total output value of industry run by communes and production brigades throughout the province increased by more than 100 percent over 1976. The average increase of the output value of industry run by communes and production brigades of a county directly led by a city was about 200 percent higher than that of a county directly led by a prefecture.

In recent years, various cities have adopted various means such as "establishing direct contact between factories and communes," "spreading production," "processing spare parts and components," "establishing an integrated body of agriculture, industry and commerce" and so forth to develop industrial production in the urban and rural areas. In 1982, the total output value of industry run by communes and production brigades in Shenyang City reached 550 million yuan, an increase of 260 percent over 1976. More than 50 percent of the output value of industry run by communes and production brigades was reached due to the help and support provided by industries in cities. After learning the experience of Changzhou, Dandong City has established a big-scale chain-like coordination in industrial production which is described as a "dragon." Now the "tail of the dragon" has been stretched into counties and communes. The city has spread the production of spare parts and components for television sets and high-frequency accessories to 16 enterprises run by communes and production brigades in 3 counties. Such a coordination has not only promoted the development of the enterprises run by communes and production brigades of the counties concerned, but also solved the problem of insufficient factory buildings and shortage of manpower arising in the development of electronics industries. While developing the textile industry, Dalian City has pursued the practice of "spreading production," thereby promoting the development of the textile industry run by counties and communes. At present, there are already 35 textile enterprises run by counties and communes in the Dalian area. These enterprises have employed more than 14,000 workers and staff members, accounting for 27 percent of the total number of workers employed by textile enterprises of the whole city. Last year, the total output value of textile industry run by communes and counties reached more than 140 million yuan. The system which enables cities to lead counties has also given play to the advantages of the rural areas and promoted the construction of various bases which produce marketable grain, vegetables, non-staple food, industrial raw materials and so forth to serve cities well. In such a way, the supplies of staple and non-staple food as well as industrial raw materials for cities will be guaranteed as a whole. In recent years the supplies of vegetables for cities throughout our province have become better and better. Over the past 2 years, we have become more than self-sufficient in vegetables. The rate of self-sufficiency in pork supply throughout the province increased from 71 percent in 1977 to 86 percent in 1982. The average annual consumption amount of edible vegetable oil for each resident in cities increased from 9 jin and 2 liang in 1977 to 12 jin and 8 liang in 1982. Starting from 1979, Yingkou City has made overall arrangements for the industrial and agricultural production in the urban and rural areas and has established five bases in the rural areas which produce marketable grain, timbers, fruit, silk, fish, nonstaple food stuffs and so forth. In recent years they have provided a large quantity of raw materials for industry. Obviously the system that cities lead counties will fully tap the potential of both urban and rural areas so that they will integrate their advantages more directly and closely in order to speed up their economic development.

The system of cities leading counties can properly organize the circulation of commodities and boom markets in both cities and rural areas. Under the system of coexistence of cities and prefectures, while sending industrial products to rural areas, it was a usual practice that second-grade departments of cities allocated products to the second-grade departments of prefectures and then the second-grade departments of prefectures allocated products to the third-grade departments of counties, which likewise allocated and transferred the products to supply and marketing cooperatives and other retailing departments in rural areas. This was also the same case in the purchases, procurement, allocation and transfer of agricultural and sideline products.

This circulation system of crisscross purchase, multiple links, indirect and redundant transportation has seriously hampered the circulation of commodities. The system of cities leading counties can more properly resolve a series of contradictions resulting from the coexistence of cities and prefectures, the division of cities and rural areas and the two channels of the circulation of commodities. Unrestricted by administrative areas, second-grade departments of cities can directly wholesale industrial products to rural areas according to rational economic trends. Commercial departments in rural areas can also directly purchase goods from third-grade departments in counties and second-grade departments in cities, and take part in exhibitions and fairs of local industrial products to purchase industrial products freely according to the principle of selecting products of fine quality. All this is beneficial to the development of unified socialist markets.

The system of cities leading counties can speed up the construction and transformation of small towns. Small towns are the links and bridges between large- and medium-size cities and the vast rural areas. They plan an important role in controlling the population of large cities and developing the commodity economy in rural areas. After practicing the system of cities leading counties in Liaoning Province, small towns have developed rapidly in the province. The number of small towns with populations of more than 10,000 increased from 61 in 1962 to 74 in 1981, with a total population of 2.92 million in 1981 compared with 1.6 million in 1962. All cities have utilized their own financial and material power to help small towns in developing construction, such as revamping roads, building drainage pipelines and establishing and expanding commercial and food service networks and points, thus considerably changing the appearance of towns.

SECOND, IT BENEFITS THE PROMOTION OF BUILDING SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION IN RURAL AREAS BY USING THE COMPARATIVELY POWERFUL STRENGTH OF CULTURE, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN CITIES.

Cities are not only the centers of material civilization, but also the centers of spiritual civilization. Cities have comparatively powerful strength in culture, education, science and technology. The system of cities leading counties can vigorously promote the development of culture and education and the popularization and application of scientific and technological knowledge in rural areas, thus more rapidly developing agriculture and promoting the modernization of rural areas. All cities, through treating universities and colleges, scientific research institutes, cultural organizations and hospitals as the mainstay, have closely associated the undertaking of culture, education and public health in rural areas centering on cities. Some cities have organized large-scale activities of teaching and research activities on several occasions every year to absorb and admit rural teachers, thus popularizing the achievements of teaching and research to all schools and universally upgrading the quality of instruction. Every year, large hospitals in cities are training medical personnel for counties and communes in order to continuously upgrade the level of medical treatment. Public health departments in cities have repeatedly dispatched medical and technical personnel to rural areas to give guidance on planned parenthood work, thus greatly benefiting the development of planned parenthood work. Over the past few years, Anshan City has helped 31 communes in rural areas to establish cultural stations and 681 brigades to establish cultural centers. It has also helped rural areas to establish 45 theaters and 630 film projection teams, thus making the popularization rate of film service in brigades over 70 percent and enriching cultural life in rural areas. Scientific research units and contingents have gradually formed a scientific research network extending to various fields, from cities to rural areas and from industry to agriculture, and have made many achievements in scientific research.

In carrying out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties," Dandong, Wushun and other cities have adopted the method of "the dragon head bringing along the dragon body, and cities bringing along rural areas" to build civilized villages, thus promoting the construction of spiritual civilization in rural areas. This method of educating peasants and cultivating new peasants with the ideology of the urban working class is very effective.

THIRD, IT IS BENEFICIAL TO THE STREAMLINING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND THE REFORM OF THE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

The system of the city administering the county not only meets the demand for stronger leadership over agriculture in the new situation but also cuts off such organs as the prefectural committee and administrative office, eliminates duplication of the administrative organs, removes the defect of having many offices supervising the same kind of work and steps up efficiency. After assuming leadership over the counties, Dalian City established new offices responsible for agriculture, water conservation and animal husbandry and basically has not had to increase manpower or has needed only to increase manpower very little for its comprehensive organs in charge of planning, statistics, finance, revenue, supplies and personnel. In 1969 when the Liaonan Prefectural Committee and Administrative Office were abolished and Zhuanghe, Xinjin, Fuxian and Jinxian Counties put under the jurisdiction of Dalian City, Dalian City increased its establishment by only 175 people. At present, Liaoning Province still has two prefectures, that is, Tieling and Chaoyang. The prefectural, county and city organs are situated in the city under the jurisdiction of the prefecture, so that administrative organs are duplicated and contradictions are numerous. Three basically similar administrative systems exist in Tieling City in Tieling Prefecture: Tieling Prefecture has 84 departments staffed with 2,081 people; Tieling City has 62 departments staffed with 1,343 people; Tieling County has 64 departments staffed with 1,258 people. In view of this situation, the provincial people's government is considering abolishing the Tieling and Chaoyang Prefectural Administrative Office, establishing Tieling and Chaoyang Cities, putting them under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and assigning them to lead the 12 counties within the two prefectures. This plan will be submitted to the State Council for examination and approval after it has been fully studied.

The administrative system and the economic system are closely linked with and supplement each other. The system of the city administering the county will cement the ties between town and countryside and between different levels and departments, promote rationalization of organizational structure and production setup of the enterprises and open up a new road and create favorable conditions for reforming the economic system.

In Liaoning the system of the city administering the county has been carried out for a relatively long period of time, but the experience has not been summed up properly. Judging by the situation of the province as a whole, the leadership of the city over the county has not been exercised evenly. In the course of enforcing the system of the city administering the county, an outstanding problem encountered is how to correctly handle the relationship between urban work and rural work and between industry and agriculture. Properly solving this problem is the key to bringing the role of this system into play. In practical work, some localities and departments easily tend to attach greater importance to urban work and industry than to rural work and agriculture. This is a question of thinking and understanding which must be solved properly. In drawing up a plan for the national economy, the provincial and city authorities must adhere to the principle of making unified planning for the cities and the countryside and taking all factors into consideration, so that the urban and rural economies and industrial and agricultural production may develop in a well-coordinated way. All urban and rural departments must make efforts to develop material and spiritual civilization in the countryside and organize all trades to aid agriculture.

The cities must give full play to their strong points of having a strong industrial base, good facilities of communications and transportation, a concentration of intelligence and talents and quick access to information, produce still greater quantities of industrial products for rural use and actively support the counties, communes and production teams in developing industry and agriculture and modernizing agriculture. What is especially important is that after the system of the city administering the county has been put into practice, the party and government leaderships at the provincial and city levels must put rural work on their agenda of important work. In particular, the leaderships of major industrial cities must pay still greater attention to grasping agriculture as an important job. They must assign principal responsible party and government cadres to take charge of rural work. At the same time, they must set up corresponding organs for administering the countryside. They must intensively carry out investigation and study so as to promptly solve problems in rural work and agricultural production. In this way, the city can really exercise leadership over the countryside, the cities and the countryside can be combined, urban work and rural work can be developed simultaneously, and a new situation can be created in the four modernizations in both cities and the countryside.

SHENYANG PLA'S LI DESHENG APPEARANCES NOTED

Honors Retired Cadres

SK020204 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] On the morning of 31 January the Shenyang PLA units ceremoniously held a meeting to confer the certificate of honor on veteran cadres who are on convalescence leave. Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; and other comrades presented certificates to them at the meeting. Li Desheng delivered a speech in which he urged veteran cadres to continuously play their model role in building the glorious image of the party and the army. He also urged party committees at all levels in the PLA units to show concern in politics for veteran cadres on convalescence leave and to take good care of them in livelihood so as to enable them to happily spend their late years.

Exhorts Retired Armymen

OW311401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1626 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Shenyang, 28 Jan (XINHUA) -- At a forum for representatives of the advanced demobilized and retired servicemen held in Shenyang City on 27 January, Li Desheng, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, encouraged the demobilized and the retired servicemen to carry forward the fine traditions of the people's army and make greater contributions to building the four modernizations.

Over 29 representatives of the advanced demobilized and retired servicemen from the various fronts in the 11 counties and districts of Shenyang City were invited by Li Desheng to the forum. Some of these representatives have distinguished themselves by studying hard to master science and technology and by making technical innovations. Some of them are honored as "native specialists" or "gods of wealth." Some have been promoted to leading cadres at the county and district levels after receiving advanced studies.

Some are model workers, new Long March shock workers, spiritual civilization pace-setters and outstanding party members. At the forum they freely exchanged views and experiences gained while studying and working in the localities since retirement. They also presented valuable suggestions for doing well the making of arrangements for the demobilized and the retired servicemen.

Li Desheng was very happy to hear the speeches and the opinions of the representatives. He said: The party Central Committee has called for fully bringing into play the initiative of all areas. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, has pointed out that the military units must not only do well in building a better army, but must have socialist construction as a whole in mind. In other words, our fighters must be able to fight as well as to do construction work. This is a concrete development of Comrade Mao Zedong's Thought on running the army in the same way as running a large school.

Li Desheng said: The demobilized and the retired servicemen are a force of considerable strength and a valuable treasure to the nation. The experiences and the achievements of the representatives show that the local party organizations and the people's governments welcome the demobilized and retired servicemen. The fighters have to have talents capable of serving both the army and the localities. He encouraged everyone to continue to work hard, guard against arrogance and rashness and to set an exemplary vanguard role in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

In conclusion, Li Desheng called on all the military units, particularly comrades of the provincial military district, the military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments, to follow the new situation of reforming the whole party and the entire nation. The military units must not only pay attention to building the army, but must also pay attention to the entire socialist construction by training the fighters to become "dual" talents capable of serving both the army and the localities, he stressed. They must also show concern for the demobilized and the retired servicemen in the localities, frequently call on them, understand their studies and livelihood, help them solve practical problems and turn them into an important force for building the four modernizations.

At Afforestation Conference

SK310724 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] The Shenyang PLA units held a conference on afforestation work in Shenyang on 22-26 January. Li Desheng, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, delivered a speech at the conference. He called on all PLA units to give full rein to their role as models and vanguards in the national afforestation campaign, to vie to be models in publicizing afforestation work, to arouse the initiative of the servicemen to join hands with the people to build civilized villages, streets and schools and to extensively publicize the call of the party and government on carrying out an all-people voluntary afforestation campaign. All PLA units must vie to be models in afforesting in the localities where they are stationed, be advanced units in afforestation in the localities in 2 to 5 years, vie to be models in helping the localities plant trees, regard afforestation as one of the important tasks in supporting socialist construction and as concrete action in supporting the government and in cherishing the people, and persist in carrying out afforestation work, scoring achievements throughout the years.

All PLA units must vie to be models in cherishing and protecting forests, take the lead in enforcing the forest act, not engage in reckless lumbering and fraudulent purchases of timber, help the governments of localities take good care of forest resources, spare no efforts in helping put out forest fires, report to the authorities in a timely manner all cases of forest destruction and resolutely stop all persons engaging in such activities.

Comrade Li Desheng emphatically pointed out: The conditions for vegetation in the western part of the northeast region are poor. All locally stationed PLA units must grasp the afforestation of the western part of the region as an important strategic task, help local governments formulate plans and work along with local people for 10 or 20 years so as to enable the western part of the region to fundamentally change in its natural appearance.

Visits Labor Reeducation Farm

SK291237 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 December 1982, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, made an inspection tour of the Masanjia labor reeducation farm in the company of Zuo Kun, deputy governor of the province and concurrently director of the provincial public security department.

Li Desheng went to the houses of two policemen, celebrated the new year together with them and warmly engaged in small talk with these two policemen and with their family members. Comrade Li Desheng also inspected a women's labor reeducation brigade, visited its dormitory and inquired about the arrangements for labor reeducation personnel's livelihood and about the situation on reforms and labor.

New Year Soiree With Guo Feng

SK291234 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Last night, Liaoning Province was filled with a festive atmosphere. Liaoning Province, the Shenyang PLA units and Shenyang City jointly held a soldier-civilian soiree to celebrate the 1983 new year.

Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, attended the soiree.

Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Guo Feng, Li Huang, Huang Oudong, Xu Shaofu, Shen Yue, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun and Li Tao.

Also attending were leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, including Liu Zhenhua, Jiang Yonghui, Yuan Jun, Zhao Xianshun, Zhang Wu, Cheng Zemin, Zou Yan, Zhang Jiecheng, Zeng Yongya, Li Shanyuan, Wang Jiadao, Wu Huaicai, Luo Kunshan and Ma Ying. Also attending were Wang Yuhuai and Zhao Lantian, leading comrades of the air force of the Shenyang PLA units; and responsible comrades of various major PLA units stationed in Shenyang.

Leading comrades of the Shenyang CPC Committee, the Shenyang People's Congress, the Shenyang People's Government and the Shenyang CPPCC Committee also attended the soiree.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON SHULTZ' PRC VISIT

OW021419 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official said today that the ROC Government is very concerned about U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to mainland China and is paying close attention to any possible development. He hoped that during the discussion on Sino-American issues, Shultz and his delegation will abide by the principles of the Taiwan Relations Act.

Other senior government officials, who did not want to be identified, said that Shultz' visit to mainland China will not produce any breakthrough in relations between the United States and the bandits. They held that too many problems remain to be solved between the United States and the bandits and, therefore, they will not spend too much time discussing sensitive questions on Sino-American relations. Besides, Shultz personally understands very well the stand of the Republic of China. He is unlikely to make too many concessions in his first contact with the Chinese communist leaders.

UNSUCCESSFUL MAINLAND ESCAPE ATTEMPTS NOTED

OW021815 Taipei CHINA POST in English 29 Jan 83 p 12

[Text] In the past six months there have occurred five verified incidents of mainland airplanes trying to escape to freedom, said Ministry of National Defense spokesman Major General Wang Miao yesterday. Only one of the five, Major Wu Jung-ken's dash to Korea in his MIG-19, was successful. General Wang also pointed out that there have probably been more attempts, but the outside world doesn't know about them because of news suppression by the communists. General Wang made his comments at a news conference sponsored by the government information office at the Executive Yuan yesterday. Wang said that the incidents show "our compatriots on the mainland have moved from thought to action in their denunciation of the communists' despotic regime."

The other four escape incidents, none of which were successful, are as follows:

- July 25, 1982: a "CAAC" (Red China's government body for civil aviation) IL-18 traveling from Hsian to Shanghai was commandeered by five youths.
- July 30, 1982: a Communist Chinese Air Force Viscount airplane was hijacked between Shanghai and Peiping.
- September 16, 1982: a pilot in Kaifeng tried to fly his AN-2 airplane to freedom.
- January 5, 1983: a CAAC IL-14 was hijacked between Shanghai and Fuchow.

SUBSTANTIVE TIES WITH MALAYSIA IMPROVE

OW021227 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Taipei, Feb 2 (CNA) -- The Republic of China and Malaysia have been promoting closer substantive ties of cooperation in various fields during the past year. According to diplomatic sources, the exchange of visits of agricultural and fishery technicians between Malaysia and this country has become more frequent recently, paving the way for further economic cooperation, and trade and cultural inflows in the future. It is understood that Malaysia appreciates the achievements made by this country in many fields. Despite the absence of diplomatic relations, Malaysia and the Republic of China will continue to promote their substantive ties for mutual benefits, the sources said.

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